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WHO'S WHO IN COLORED
LOUISIANA

Who's Who
In Colored Louisiana

1930

A. E. PERKINS, B. S., A. M.
Editor

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WHO IS WHO IN COLORED LOUISIANA

With Brief Sketches of History and Romance

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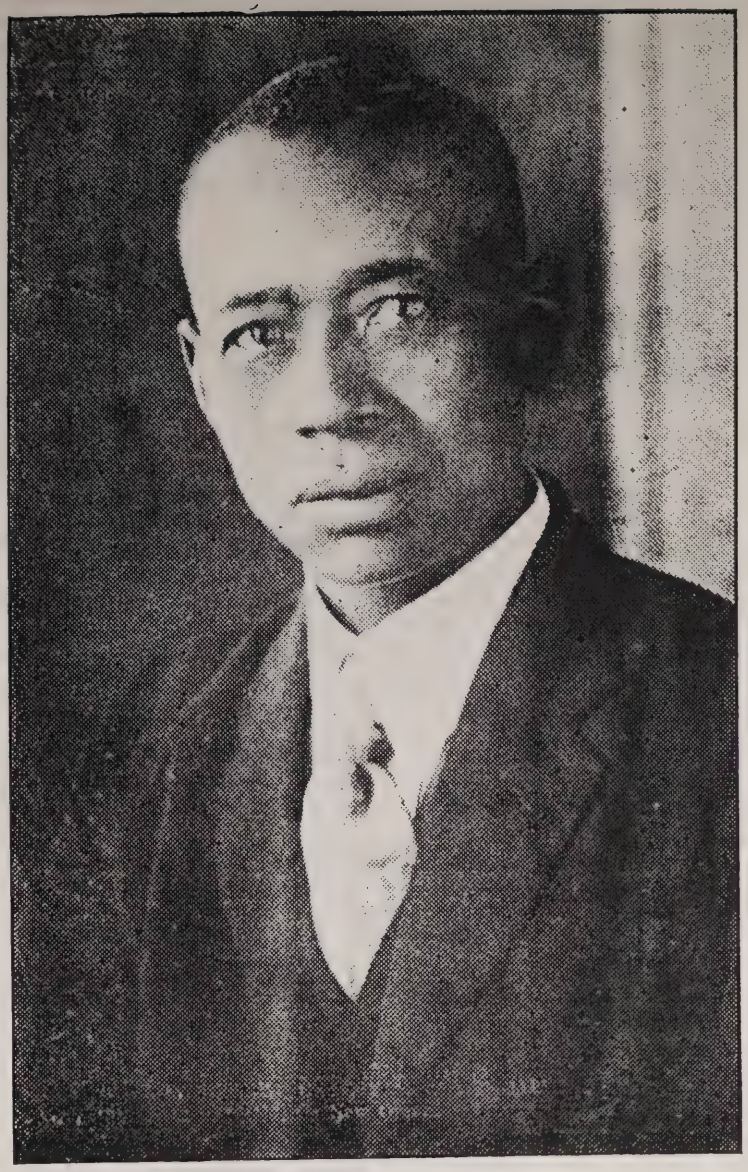

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"Editor Who is Who in Colored Louisiana"

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A. E. Perkins

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DEDICATION

To Our

MOTHER

Who Now Sleeps

And

Rests;

And to Whose Tender

CARE,

WISDOM,

And FORESIGHT,

We Owe All We Are and All We Hope to Be.

THE PREVIEW

It is with a sense of pardonable pride that we have undertaken to record in permanent form something of the definite progress of our race in Louisiana. It ought to challenge our admiration and stimulate our pride to see men who have come up from obscurity, from humble homes, from lowly birth, and over seemingly insurmountable difficulties to places of genuine responsibility and distinction in community life.

The achievements of one generation should be the stepping stones of the next. A succeeding age has the benefit of the experience and progress of the preceding one. Civilization has accumulated and handed down to us the tools and implements of centuries. We do not start life with the handicaps of primitive man. Likewise, the race inherits what its ancestors leave it in culture, art, literature, science, and economic worth. It would be strange indeed, if our descendants could find no incentive, pleasure, or profit in pondering the lives and deeds of those who went before them.

"WHO IS WHO IN COLORED LOUISIANA" is a record of the achievements of outstanding colored men and women of present Louisiana, together with brief outlines and sketches of the earlier history traditions and progress of the race. Four races have lived, reigned and made history in Louisiana, —the Indian, Spanish, French, and English. The colored race has been no small factor in the making of this history.

The State of Louisiana is rich in achievements. There is only meager record of the past wealth, culture and notable successes, of able men of color in the State. Much that is charming and worth while, has been lost and forgotten. Only in recent years have there been urgent demands for a more complete record of the race's history.

As this volume concerns itself mainly with the present progress of the race in the State, had we much material of the past it would have to be utilized in another volume. Only briefest mention of the rich past is possible in this volume. If the need seems to arise, volumes covering other phases of the life of the race, or enlarging the lines upon which this one has been directed will follow.

Biographical

Biographical sketches here are necessarily brief, giving in straightforward manner the striking features of the individual's life and achievements. The aim is to give facts, with the feeling that they have in them the elements that inspire, inform, and stimulate to worthy emulation. They are arranged alphabetically. It is hoped that the reading public, public and private libraries, schools, and business men may find in them information of value. Particularly, we have aimed to reflect the truth of the remarkable progress being made by colored men and women in the State of Louisiana.

Historical

As stated, but little of history will appear in this volume. Only brief mention can be made of that romatic clan known as "Colored Creoles of Louisiana"; nor but little of those able black leaders of wealth and distinction who lived prior to and during the "stormy period" of Reconstruction in the South. Something of the traditions, customs, life, and progress of the race in the past may be gleaned, however, from brief fragments and stories chronicled here.

Business

A section of this work has been devoted to a display of business, social, religious, educational, and general economic progress; how home life among us is improving; our schools, our colleges, and churches expanding; how insurance, undertaking, journalism, real estate, are becoming big avenues for success; how a vast number of professional men, physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, editors, ministers, teachers, professors, musicians, nurses, beauty specialists, administer to the needs of nearly one million persons of the race.

Accuracy of facts and data has been the aim here. If outstanding characters have been omitted, it has not been intentional.

The reader will understand that this has not been intended as a display of the achievements of a merely professional group or class. Nor is education or position the sole requisite. The man who has had the perseverance to earn and save a hundred thousand dollars, to make and carry on a contract involving millions, to invent a needed article, to organize men for purposes of cooperation; although he may be limited in book learning, is nevertheless, a factor in the community life; and is in that sense, a success. We include such a man; and he is, automatically, a part of the successful men who make up "WHO IS WHO IN COLORED LOUISIANA."

Our big task is to wage our "second emancipation." Our physical emancipation came from without; this second one, not less vital than the fiirst, must come from within.

Going over the pages of this book, the reader may feel some of the heart throbs, enter into the struggles, and share in the successes of men and women who have come from the depths; who have tasted the bitters of poverty and felt the whipping sting of want; who have earned their success by severest toil, patient industry, and pathetic self-denial; who have risen in the trades and professions by dint of application, sheer pluck and perseverance. Out of this fierce struggle for individual progress, we are learning the lesson of group cooperation, "team work", and "COLLECTIVE EFFICIENCY". It is the faint awakenings of race consciousness; the reluctant approach of a better understanding about the most substantial things of life; a sterner realization of the laws of business and material progress.

Ere long the actors in the present drama must pass on. As we undertake to recount the history, progress and achievement

of the colored race on this continent, let us hope that the progress in evidence in our State, as encouraging as it is, shall pale before the greater record of the race in that distant day.

With the hope that this work may make for a larger outlook, for greater individual effort, group cooperation, loyal and efficient citizenship, it is submitted to the reading public.

Very sincerely yours,

A. E. Perkins Editor

EPOCHAL EVENTS AND DATES IN LOUISIANA HISTORY

1. Louisiana discovered by Alonzo Alverez, 1519, at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

II. Explored by Robert Cavilier, Sier de la Salle, 1682.
Ceded to Antoine Crozat by Louis XIV, 1717, as head of a private cooperation, "The Western Country".

IV. Resumed by the Crown, 1732.

V. Transferred to Spain by secret treaty, 1762.

VI. Population but 5552 in 1766.

VII. Ceded to France by Spain 1800.

VIII. Purchased from France by the United States, 1803 for $15,000,000.

IX. First Constitutional Convention, February 11, 1810.

X. Admitted to the Union as a State, April 30, 1812.

XI. Great cholera and yellow fever eqidemic—15,000 persons died in New Orleans, 1832.*

XII. Seceded from the Union Jan. 26, 1861. (Declares war.)

XIII. New Orleans occupied by Federal troops under General Butler, May 1, 1862.

XIV. Re-admitted to the Union July 13, 1864.

XV. Adopted the 13th Amendment (abolishing slavery) January 31, 1865.

XVI. Adopted the 14th Amendment (giving the Negro citizenship) July 17, 1868.

XVII. Adopted the 15th Amendment (enfranchising Negroes) January, 1869.

XVIII. Constitutional Convention adopts "Grandfather Clause" (disfranchising 90% of the Negro population) in 1898.**

XIX. Constitutional Convention adopts property and education clause, 1921.

*See Lyle Saxon's "Fabulous New Orleans". P. 132.
**Supreme Court of the United States, June 21, 1915, declared the "Grandfather Clause" unconstitutional.

CHAPTER I

POPULATION

A Study of the Slave and Free

According to La Harpe there were in the Louisiana territory in 1700 approximately 3300 slaves. The total population was 76,556 in 1810. In 1840 New Orleans, had a population of 102,193; Baton Rouge, 2,269; while by 1850 Shreveport had a population of but 1,728; Alexandria, 672; and Monroe, 435. Lake Charles was but a scattering settlement. The vast plantations had a preponderance of slave population so great that the Legislature found it necessary to pass a law prohibiting more than thirty slaves to one white person living on a plantation. Often a hundred slaves dwelt on a plantation to a single white man. (See Insurrections, etc.)

"Cotton and Cane were King". Slaves could not be supplied fast enough. The population doubled itself during the decade ending 1820, increasing itself 104.4%. The decade following it increased 63.4%. Immigrants were pouring into New Orleans, and "slaves were being poured into the rural districts". Although the Federal non-importation slave act had made foreign slave traffic prohibitive, many thousands of slaves were smuggled into the territory "via" the Gulf and the Lakes. The two pirate brothers, Pierre and Jean Lafitte, did an immense smuggling business into the Gulf Coast territory, a great part of which was in slaves. It seems certain, calculating for immigration and birth increase, that not less than 165,000 slaves were imported into the State between 1810 and 1860.

By 1860 the Negro population had grown to 331,727, of whom 18,046 were "free persons of color". The total white population was 358,230, including a negligible number of Indians and Chinese. By 1863 we must be able to see and appreciate a new and revolutionary economic system in the

State. Vision a population but yesterday slave, furnishing a cheap, steady, and dependable labor, suddenly withdrawn and set as a "quasi liberty", another, a landed aristocracy given to luxury, opulence, and ease. We must see a land suddenly made desolate by the ravages of war, factories and mills standing still, food and farm products wasting in the fields and revaged by invading armies and hordes of irresponsible slaves let loose by military edict and by influence of revolution going on on all sides. Unacquainted with and unaccustomed to this new found freedom, the slave hies forth to enjoy it with blissful abandon. Many of the white men are at war, and not a few colored. The white population is nervous with the mistaken notion that emancipation of their slaves means an invasion and revolution of their social ideals. Thousands face economic ruin, bankruptcy, and defaulted citizenship. 1865 witnesses the utter collapse of the Confederacy; the State faces an entirely new order of things.

The economic aspect of emancipating such a vast number of slaves furnishes an interesting topic for study. By Federal estimate they had a value of $106,158,720, a sum so vast that were it suddenly withdrawn from the State to-day it would paralyze its business; this, especially when it is realized that a dollar in 1865 had twice the purchasing power of a dollar to-day. But slaves had to eat, wear, and sleep. They were without property or experience. Most of them were from farms. Naturally many drifted back where they could do the work that sorely needed them, and to which they were accustomed. There were problems, of course. Attempts to re-enslave the freedman would naturally be made. This was often a problem in Louisiana on the larger plantations. But by 1880 the population had reached something of a normal state. (See "Social and Civil Status").

The war had made such inroads upon the white population that 1870 witnessed a majority colored population in the State, 50.1% of the whole. By 1880 there was begun a definite cityward drift of the colored population which has not ceased.

As late as 1900, 52.6% of the colored population dwelt in the rural districts. The following exhibit shows how the number has gradually decreased when compared to the whole population. Colored population in rural districts: 1900, 52.6% 1910, 47.7%; 1920, 43.7%. It is easily conceivable that by 1950 much less than 30% of the colored population may be living in the rural districts of the State.

Another very interesting aspect of the colored population movements is the great migration Northward, which became noticeable near 1900, rising to a great swell in 1905 and continuing till 1915, when it began to subside, reaching normal about 1920. The relative decrease in the colored population must be accounted for in factors other than a slight decrease in birth rate. In 1860 it was 49.4% of the whole population; in 1870, 50.1%; in 1880, 48.9%; in 1890, 47.0%; and in 1920, but 38.9%. Putting the exhibit in the form of decade totals, we may better visualize the gradual drop. In 1860 the total colored population was 331,727; in 1870, 364,210; in 1880, 465,635; in 1890, 539,183; in 1900, 628,594; in 1910, 713,884; and in 1920, 700,256.

In 1900 the per cent of the increase had been less than that of the previous decade. In the decade ending 1920 we have a decrease in the total colored population of 13,649 or 1.8%, the first absolute decrease ever experienced by the colored population of the State. Counting the relative decreases at the close of each preceding decade from 1890, there is a loss as follows: 1900, 47,941; 1910, 44,452; 1920, 58,101; or a total of 150,494.

Some very definite progress has been made to arrest the abnormal migration toward the cities and from the rural section of the State. Interracial committees composed of some of the ablest leaders of the white and colored races have made close study of the guestio,n and discussed and suggested remedies freely and helpfully. The result has been an awakening of interest for bettering tenant conditions and farm environments generally. But the steady flow of the rural population of the colored race toward the cities at an abnormal

rate constitutes a grave economic problem. It is not less a serious one to the rural districts than to the cities. The lack of steady employment, understanding of the problems of urban life, the temptation to idleness with its attendant evils, poverty, immorality, and crime, always tend to lower the virility of large populations that flow into cities.

Various reasons have been assigned for the unrest and abnormal colored population movements within the last twenty or twenty-five years. Summed up, they are given as follows: (1) High wage inducements in urban centers; (2) Lack of educational opportunities; (3) Lack of legal protection; (4) Low remuneration for labor; (5) Poor living conditions; (6) A generally discouraging outlook. Still others assign as the reason, a purely "psychological or mob impulse".

Personally, I do not believe that it is a fortunate state of affairs that make it necessary for the colored race to leave the farm, or the South even, in large numbers. A happy balance of rural and urban life would make for race contact and production in a larger and more helpful way. We are neither provided with sufficient labor demands nor proper living conditions in the large cities for vast numbers of unskilled colored labor. Nor can vast numbers be withdrawn from the farm without serious economic loss. A situation that assured the Negro rural dweller legal protection, educational opportunities for his children, a fair return for his labor, and generally, better living conditions, would, I think, go a long ways towards attracting him to rural life. Some progress has been made in this, and there is a decidedly better attitude toward the colored rural dweller in many parts of Louisiana.

Be this as it may, there are four fundamental conditions that effect our colored population in the State: (1) A decreasing birth rate; (2) A relatively increasing death rate, (compared with the white); (3) A steady and unabated movement of our rural population cityward; and, (4) A continued Northward and Westward drift from the State.

Still, "population efficiency" is even more important than population numbers. And here we get a thought from the example of the Jew, whose numbers are but little over three million in this country, but whose contribution in social, economic, and intellectual life has made him "the man indispensable".

*These statistics have been taken from various United States Government Census Compendiums, especially from compendiums on Louisiana of the Fourteenth Census; Phelps' "Louisiana Commonwealth"; Woodson's "A Century of Migration"; "The Negro Year Book"; and from various other authoritative documentary sources.

CHAPTER II

INSURRECTIONS RIOTS MASSACRES

The Massacre of Fort Rosalie—Consequences

It follows as a consequence of slavery that clashes, violence, chafing and conspiracies will arise, since slavery is an unnatural, and freedom a natural state of man. It is not strange, therefore, that occasional uprisings and outbreaks occurred among slaves.

The first recorded slave uprising in Louisiana territory occurred in New Orleans in 1830. A soldier from Fort Rosalie near Natchez, (now Mississippi) appeared in New Orleans one day and announced that the garrison there had been captured by the Indians, and that two-hundred men had been massacred, ninety-two women and one-hundred and fifty children taken captive. Perier, then governor of the territory, in the hour of popular panic, armed and sent to the Indian village at the lower border of New Orleans a band of African slaves to retaliate the Fort Rosalie horror and to remove any menace of the nearby Indians. The ignorant slaves fell upon the Chousachas who were dwelling peaceably in their village, and massacred the entire tribe there. Emboldened by this stroke and incited by fugitive slaves sent from the war-like Chickasaws in Alabama, these slaves decided to strike for their own freedom. A night was set apart for the massacre of the whites. But a slave woman enraged at a soldier by whom she had been struck, let out the secret by a threat she thrust at him. The woman and eight ringleaders were put to death on the gallows and the wheel. Their heads were stuck up at the lower, upper, and front ends of town, and at King's Plantation and at the Tchoupitoulas settlement. "1"

The Pointe Coupee Uprising

The second uprising of slaves in Louisiana occurred in

what is now Pointe Coupee Parish, one-hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans, April 15, 1795, on the plantation of Julian Poydras, while the territory was under Spanish rule. Three white men were leaders of this awful plot. Every white male inhabitant was marked for slaughter. One of the colored leaders betrayed the plot. The leaders, with the three white men, were arrested, and a party of "Negroes attempted their rescue", but failed after a loss of twenty-five men. Twenty-three of the chief conspirators were hanged and their bodies distributed at points where slaves were most numerous along the Mississippi River, from Pointe Coupee to New Orleans. It is not made clear why the three white men who were "particeps criminis" in the plot were not executed, but banished from the colony.

"As a result of this uprising, the Cabildo at New Orleans petitioned the Court at Madrid to forbid the further inportation of slaves into the territory, and while awaiting an answer, Baron Carondelet, Spanish territorial governor, issued a temporary proclamation to that effect". "2"

St. John the Baptist Parish Insurrection

The third slave insurrection in Louisiana occured in 1811. 500 slaves marched from St. John the Baptist Parish toward New Orleans, destroying plantations and property and inducing other slaves to join them in their enterprise. The garrison at Fort St. Charles was called into action and the uprising was promptly put down. It is needless to guess what became of the leaders of the conspiracy. The "Code Noir" fixed the punishment for participants in insurrections at death. The territory passed under American rule, 1812, under which the "Code Noir" had been revised and strengthened. Nothing less than summary execution could have been the fate of these consipirators.

The plausibility of executing these massacres with success will be better understood when it is realized that outlying

districts were very thinly populated with white people, there often being one-hundred slaves to a single white person. This situation seemed so fraught with danger that the Legislature of Louisiana passed a law that not more than thirty slaves might live on a plantation with one white person. "3"

The Murder of Widow McCarthy

Between 1812 and 1820 another very serious slave uprising occurred in St. Bernard Parish just below New Orleans. The Widow McCarthy, said to have been a rich, highly capable and benevolent Irish lady, was mysteriously murdered on her plantation one night, along with twelve other white people in the surrounding community. San Domingan slaves brought to the United States by her husband who had since died, were charged with the terrible deed. Their proverbial clannishness enabled them to maintain their secret; and while it was never proven, the crime was fixed on the slaves. Punishment was swift, dire and exemplary. Twenty-six slaves were picked out and summarily executed, two for every white person killed. The Louisiana Legislature passed a law soon afterwards forbidding slave owners of San Domingo to bring any of their slaves to the State. "4"

The increasing severity, surveillance, rigid slave laws, and cooperative control of slaves made the chances more remote after this time for these disturbances to occur. In the emancipation and enfranchisement of slaves, however, it was inevitable that clashes would occur.

The Mechanics Hall Massacre

On July 30, 1866, a convention was in progress in the Mechanics Hall, the site of the present Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. Legalizing "Negro Suffrage" in the State was one of the issues before this convention. Some hundred colored

men, more out of sympathy, enthusiasm, and emotional excitement than out of any real connection with the convention, paraded out Canal Street beating a drum and carrying a United States flag. A controversy arose between one of the paraders and a white bystander in which a colored man fired a shot. A fight ensued between the blacks and the white bystander in which the police joined the whites. The paraders fled to the Hall and barricaded themselves. The doors were battered down and an indiscriminate, furious assault ensued. "Forty four negroes and four white men were killed; sixty-eight men severely wounded, and ninety-eight less severely hurt". "5" The news of this massacre threw Congress into the greatest excitement, and it no doubt aided in solidifying the North to pass the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution enfranchising the Negro.

The St. Landry Riot

Clashes took place between the years of 1865 and 1875 in parishes adjacent Orleans Parish, and in the parishes of St. Landry, Bossier, St. Martin, Opelousas, Grant, and a few others. Perhaps not less than two hundred blacks and forty to fifty whites were killed in the several riots that occurred. "6"

The "Massacre in St. Landry Parish" was a most bloody affair. On September 28, 1868, Mr. Emerson Bently, a Republican, ex-Union Soldier, and Editor of "The St. Landry Progress", was assaulted by one Judge J. R. Dickerson in company with three other Democrats. The report was distorted, and the rumor spread that Editor Bently had been killed. Democrats and Republicans, black and white, rushed to Opelousas. Over a hundred colored and some dozen white people were indiscriminately slain. Eight men captured by the Democrats and thrust into jail, were taken out at night and hanged. Mr. Bently escaped, making his way to New Orleans through woods and swamps, after three weeks of terrible experience. His press was broken to pieces and literally distroyed. "7"

The Metropolitan Police Riot

On Monday, September 14, 1874, a clash occured between two factions, each claiming to have elected a governor of the State, John McEnery, Democrat-Liberal, and J. P. Kellogg, Radical Republican, were the contestants. Louisiana had the unique position of having two governors at the same time. P. B. S. Pinchback, (colored) Acting Governor, recognized Kellogg, while ex-Governor H. C. Warmoth recognized McEnery. A battle ensued at the foot of Canal Street, near the Mississippi River. Six thousand citizens, many armed, assembled and declared that Kellogg should vacate the office of Governor in favor of McEnery whom they contended was elected to the office. General Longstreet and General Badger were in command of the Metropolitan Police. Six gatling guns were trained on the citizens who formed at Poydras Street and the River. When General Badger fired on the citizens who were commanded by General Behan, they returned the fire. Their ammunitions running low, they decided to charge the Metropolitan Police and their allies. The Police were routed. Later the Federal Government intervened and Kellogg was sustained as Governor. (See Ficklin, "Louisiana"; Warmoth—"Reconstruction.")

The Colfax Riot

The riot known as the "Colfax Riot" which occurred in Grant Parish on the Red River Valley, was in reality a massacre, and the most barbarous and bloody affair of Reconstruction, perhaps. The ignorant blacks and rash white leaders seem to have provoked, through alarm and sundry attacks, the troubles. Governor Kellogg's supportors took possession of the Court House, and armed and drilled the blacks, assuming a semi-military air. The whites, outnumbered by the blacks by ten to one, became alarmed, and on April 1, 1873, asked the white "carpet-baggers" and black leaders for a npromise. But white delegates to the compromise meeting

attempting to enter Colfax were stopped by the black guards stationed on entrances and highways.

Robbery, riot, and rapine held sway. On April the 7th Court convened, but judges could hold no session. By April April 13th Sheriff Nash, a contesting Fusion officer, asked the blacks to disperse. Their leader, stationed at Smithfield, stubbornly refused. Threats that he would be attacked in a half hour frightened the untrained followers of the black leader. They fled to the Court House and barricaded themselves. Meanwhile, their white "scallawag and carpet-bag" leaders had secretly fled, leaving the Negroes to fight it out by themselves.

It was claimed that two whites besieging the Court House were shot. The enraged whites then set fire to the building, and in spite of a white page from a book and a piece of torn shirt waved as a signal of surrender, the fleeing blacks were shot. About thirty-seven who were held captive and promised their liberty were shot to death that night. Many were tied together and shot, their bodies being dumped into the River, it was said. "Some were lined up five and six, back to breast, and all shot through at once. Some had pistols ramed into their throats and were shot dead. Abdomens were ripped; some were emasculated, and otherwise horribly treated". "8"

The reader may gain from this something of the horrors of Reconstruction in the more ignorant sections when clashes took place.

The Robert Charles Riot

No other clashes occurred between whites and blacks of any magnitude after these riots, except the so called "Robert Charles Riot". In 1899 one Robert Charles, a colored man of no importance in the community, while resisting arrest for some trival offense, shot and killed a policeman and wounded another. For several days he eluded capture, during which time the colored population was kept in a state of terror. It

is variously estimated that more than a dozen colored people were indiscriminately killed, while hundreds were assaulted and terrorized and driven to hiding, not daring to leave their homes. Meanwhile Charles had hidden and barricaded himself in an old two story shack in the "Negro section", having eluded capture for several days. When discovered a siege was set up and something of a battle ensued between him and citizens and police. It is stated that half a dozen or more white people were killed by Charles in the battle, and many wounded. It is not known, and it is difficult to verify the number killed or wounded. Finally the house was set on fire and Charles in an attempt to escape fell mortally wounded. It is needless to say that the most intense excitement prevailed.

New Orleans, which has always been known as the most liberal city of the South toward colored people, was put to an extreme test. Race relations were for a while very strained and exceedingly delicate. While these friendly relations were restored between elements of white and colored, the less rational elements of both races have never been on quite so good and agreeable terms as they were prior to the regrettable incident.

It will be seen that nearly every clash between the races that has occurred since 1795 in Louisiana grew out of problems of slavery or enfranchisement. Difficulties in adjustment of slavery were ever to occur, and equally serious difficulties in adjusting widely differing groups, in politics and government. Nothing but the slow process of time, enlightenment, and rationalization will ever much modify this difficulty.

"1" "Creoles of Louisiana"; Pp. 32-33—Geo. W. Cable.
"2" "Louisiana"; Pp. 171-172—A. Phelps.
"3" "Negro Year Book"; Pp. 214, 1926—M. N. Work.
"4" "New Orleans Daily States"; November 1, 1924. See also "Warrington Messenger" (Contmporary date).
"5" "Louisiana"; Pp. 355-361—A. Phelps.
"6" "Reconstruction in Louisiana"; Pp. 146-179—J. Rose Ficklin.
"7" "Autobiography and Reconstruction" (MS)—H. C. Warmoth.
"8" "Reconstruction in Louisiana"; Pp. 240-245—Ella Lonn.

Note: A clash took place at Caushati in Red River Parish in which some seventeen Negroes, and in addition, a few whites were killed about the same time th "Colfax Riot" took place.

CHAPTER III

CIVIL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF COLORED LOUISIANA

The Slave and the Free Man of Color

Slavery progressed rapidly in Louisiana as aggressive farming supplanted haphazard "cropping" methods, and the abandonment of the all but profitless production of indigo for the production of sugar cane and cotton on a vast scale. In 1700 there were not more than 3300 slaves in the territory according to various writers of the period. By 1800 there were some 60,000; and by 1860, approximately 332,000.

There were three classes of colored people, the free mulattoes, free blacks, and the slaves. The mulattoes, or "blanc", were nearest the whites in their social and civil rating; the free blacks, and the slaves, the lowest down, of course. Many of the "free mulatto" class had had avdantages. Some were wealthy, educated, refined, and owned large plantations, fine residences, coaches, horses, servants, and slaves. The free blacks also formed a social group; but the number of free blacks were small, and while some possessed property and refinement, they were not regarded as the social and economic equals of the mulatto class. Many free mulattoes were engaged in profitable lines of business, as merchandise, brokerage, exporting, and importing, contracting, and planting.

In 1860 the free colored population numbered 18,047, and they owned some 6,000 slaves. The Meytoiers, several families, who resided in Ascension Parish, owned a total of 304 slaves.

Louis Meytoier alone owned 66; Augustine Meytoier owend 60. Madam Cyprian Riccard of Iberville Parish owned 40 slaves. George Alces, a cigar maker in Chartes Street, worked over 200 men. It is estimated that free men of color paid taxes on $15,000,000 worth of property in New Orleans in 1860. About 1840, when the "free colored people" were in the "hay-day" of their fortunes, they owned, as shown by parish registrations, 3,938 slaves. They constituted 10% of the colored population. But by 1860 a relative drop in their increase is seen, as they then constituted but little over 5% of the total colored population. The reason for this relative drop will be apparent as the subject develops here.

In the early history of the State we find clearly drawn legal and social distinctions between the free mulattoes and the free blacks. Much of this sentiment had been transferred from the West Indies and from France, from where a majority of the early settlers had emigrated. As slavery increased its grip and power on the State the legal and social status of free people of color became more and more restricted. Nevertheless, as already stated, the free mulatto class enjoyed a general distinction in law and society not accorded the free blacks. They were, as it were, "ne blanc, ni negre".

No mulatto class in the United States, not including South Carolina, where along the "Coast Line" they formed themselves into an exclusive society, were such "hard and fast" color lines drawn against the darker colored group as did the mulattoes of Louisiana. And within the mulatto group itself, there were still further distinctions, not so clearly defined and recognized, however, as in the case of the blacks. There were the "griffes", or brown skins; the "briques" or light browns; the "mulattoes" or half whites; the "quadroons" or three-fourths white; and the "octoroons", as white as Madame Laussat herself or Monsieur de la Chaise. Out of these several shades came the "mulatto aristocracy", came the "tip top" of the free population. The two groups, black and mulatto, might meet on common ground where there was

mutual economic, civil, or industrial interest; but on any accepted social plane, never.

If we should extend this social classification a little further so as to better define the whites and their relation to the colored groups, we should find the poorer whites, the tenants, vendors, servants, day laborers, and small "calibered business men." The education, wealth, and sometimes genuine culture of the free class, gave them influence with the aristocracy and made them rivals of the poor class of whites. It was this class that was later used by the aristocracy to overthrow and make null and void Negro suffrage during the last years of "Reconstruction."

"Free Men of Color Not Negroes"

The name "Negro" was not applied to free people of color. They were "les gens de couleur." Louisiana's judicial code is interspersed with dicisions and rulings on this subject. Summarized, they tend to recognize the distinction between "un negre," regarded in French law and society as "un esclave," a slave; and "une personne de couleur," regarded as a free colored person. Fights, and even duels, have occured over these little distinctions. And to-day, the original "free Creole" disdains to be called "Negro." A colored Creole professor living in New Orleans has written heated ethnological essays on this subject, all tending to prove that the word "Negro" had no legal or social sanction neither in France, the West Indies Islands, nor in Louisiana, in its application to free people of color. He holds that the word "negro" and "slave" are synonymous in their technical social and legal nomenclature, and that they carry with them the stigma of reproach and inferiority.

Between 1840 and 1860 the prestige of free colored people was greatly weakened. Louisiana had early been a haven for free people of color. Four thousand of them landed in New Orleans in 1809, disembarking from thirty-four vessels

simultaneously. But by 1840 they had suffered so much in loss of their social and civil status that many were migrating from the State, while fewer were immigrating to the State. Indeed, the Legislature seriously considered banishing all free people of color from the State at one time. Why? Because slavery and freedom for the same group of people seemed a paradox. The presence of free "negroes" clammoring for more rights and ambitious to climb higher socially, was a "menace." They constituted a challenge to slavery. If some "negroes" should be slaves, why should not all "negroes" be slaves? But again, if white blood ought not be enslaved, how can we justly enslave any amount of white blood?

Governor Robert C. Wicliffe in his address to the Legislature in 1857 said, "Public policy dictates, that immediate steps be taken at this time to move all free negroes now in the State when such removal can be effected without violation of the law. Their example and association have a most pernicious affect upon our slave population."

In the meantime, the slave population was brightening through mixing with whites and mulattoes; while the mulatto population was brightening through the "caste" inbreeding of the mulatto classes among themselves, and from the whites above. This miscegenation was complicating things terribly. Increasing ostracisms, repressions, and restrictions irritated the "ambitious mulatto class." Furthermore, a new class of masters was coming; "another king had risen in Egypt who did not know Joseph", the "Americans". The early Creole settler often manumitted his colored issue as well as his concubine, educating and bequeathing to his children his property and his name. But this "American new-comer", not at all guiltless of making his full contribution toward brightening dark blood, was not nearly so ready to recognize it. But mongrelizing and absording darker groups had been through the centuries, characteristic of French and Spanish colonies. Thus the "whitening process' went on. So that when 1400 free men of color marched in the seven mile "Grand Con-

federate Military Parade" in 1861, a Notherner seeing them, remarked: "They were about as colored as Daniel Webster or Charles Summer." (See Following the Color Line—Baker).

This free man of color, frequently educated, refined, and possessing wealth, felt his plight keenly. Suspected always by the master class above him as desiring "more rope", and envied by his less fortunate slave brothers below, he was the neither-stone catching the irritating impact from two directions. Charged with whispering into the ears of slaves weird stories of liberty, of revolt, of San Domingan rebellions, and of the successful black revolution in Haiti led by the gifted black leader and military prodigy, Toussaint L'Ouverture, their lot became less favored and their general status more precarious. The following lengthy quotation from Phelps illustrates the growing antagonism toward the mulatto free class:

"A class of quadroons grew up with alarming rapidity, and by a process of natural selection which may be easily inferred, developed just those characteristics which made it dangerous. Many of these quadroons endowed with superior mental qualities and ambitions impossible to the pure negro, won their freedom, and demanded a place in the civilization of the whites. To the men of this class only positions of inferiority were open; discontent was the result; and when trouble occurred among the slaves or between the slaves and their masters, it was invariably fomented by these mulattoes. The women of the class were a source of even more serious danger. They dispised the negro as an inferior, and regarded alliances with men of their own class even, as limiting, 'compromising.' "She uses the one means in her power, her physical attractiveness. The real negro is as yet an almost negligible factor in the 'problem'; but the white man has to deal with this mulatto in more ways than one." (Phelps' "Louisiana".)

"The Man Furtherest Down"

Let us now turn for the moment to the "Man Furtherest

Down", the human mudsill upon which this white and mulatto civilization is building, "the slave." In a soil and climate like that of Louisiana's he is "black gold". Now laughing, playing, singing; toiling, drudging, dreaming of the "delusion of freedom"; now brooding, plotting, hoping; now forlorn and cast down, this "Sampson of Industry" shorn of his strength for self-deliverance, "moves piteously on in his bitter black world beneath the proud, iron white world above." There were love, loyalty, and symathetic understanding between many slaves and their masters. But where there were cruelty and brutality, diplomacy took the place of love. Still benevolent masters were very rarely ever betrayed by slave unfaithfulness.

In 1794 an event occurred in Louisiana that hailed a brighter day for the colonists, but ushered in a darker day for the slave. While Whitney's cotton gin, whose birth was simultaneous with that of the sugar mill, had already begun to shed new light over the industrial cloud of the colony, an ingenius Creole, Etienne de Bore' by name, on his Carrollton plantation, demonstrated that cane syrup could be crystallized into sugar. The excited and dubious crowd looks on. De Bore' shifts the foaming yellow syrup from crucible to crucible, till it begins to harden into light brown crystals. As with one voice, the crowd exclaims, "It granulates!" "1"

This meant the all but profitless production of indigo would be immediately abandoned, and in its stead the substitution of sugar cane raising on a vast scale. Sugar became "magic gold." The price of slaves went up. Their tasks became harder and their lot more brutal and degrading, as the world demanded more and more of Louisiana's crystal "honey." More thousands were imported from Africa, the West Indies, and from the mid and far North. The demand exceeded the supply. With this human increment came also thousands of free men of color and their families, fleeing before the "Black Revolution", headed by L'Ouverture. The grand-father of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Mas-

sachusetts was one of the refuges from San Domingo at the time, according to the "New Orleans Daily Times Picayune." How these slaves were governed in law and by custom is a proper subject for review here.

"Le Code Noir"

"Le Code Noir", "The Black Code", prepared by the lawyers of Louis the XIV and approved by him for the government of slaves in the French colonies, was adopted, with some modifications, for the government of slaves and free people of color in Louisiana. There were some very liberal clauses and some that were terrible and severe. In all cases touching the supremacy of the white race and the authority of the master the direst penalties were to be inflicted. The substance of this famous code follows:

Marriage or concubinage between whites and slaves or free people of color was heavily penalized. Children took the status of their mothers. Christian slaves were to be buried in consecrated ground. Carrying of weapons, unless permitted by the master of the slave, was forbidden, and the master could not permit the privilege except for hunting. They were forbidden to assemble in crowds unless permitted by their masters. Heavy penalties were inflicted for violating this law, as cutting off the slave's ears or hands, or branding him with the "fleur de lis", or maiming him is some drastic disciplinary manner; and under aggravating circumstances the death penalty was imposed. Slaves could not bargain, buy nor sell without the consent of their masters. They could not own property in their own right and name. They were hindered from testifying for or against their masters where there were opposing white witnesses. Assault, maiming, or bringing of blood by wounding their masters or any of their family was punishable with a maximum penalty of death. Runaway slaves were subject to being branded, or if persisting in the act, death might be imposed. Husband and wife,

property of the same master, and children under fourteen years of age, were not to be sold separately. Masters over twenty-five had the power to manumit their slaves. A manumitted slave had the same rights as free born citizens of color. Free men of color could establish schools and enjoy all rights and privileges of citizens save that of suffrage. Slaves were to be taught to read the Catholic Chatechism.

This code was adopted by Bienville, founder of the city of New Orleans and famous governor of the colony.

In general these laws were not respected, especially in the remote sections and on the large plantations where the master's word was law. Aroused by the horror of the St. Bernard massacre, the Legislature passed a law forbidding the further importation of any slave from San Domingo. (See Riots, Insurrections.)

Let us pass now in brief review before the reader unacquainted with conditions in slave Louisiana, and then pass to civil war, reconstruction, adjustment and the new day of preparation. We draw a picture which is typical of the slave life in the city. A massive building occupies several squares. There are well ordered gardens, shrubbery, and shades trees. Slave houses may be seen in the rear. There are man, and maid-servants to do the every bidding of the royal master and mistress. There are culture, refinement, etiquette, style, benevolent aristocracy. The slaves are "sleek", characteristically groomed, and well fed. There are coaches, horses, guests, plenty. The slave's lot is, generally, considering that of his less fortunate country fellow-bondsman, a fortunate one. This is the wealthy city slave owner.

The next picture is a striking contrast in some respects. We must exchange squares for acres and blocks for miles, streets for roads, house servants for field hands. A majestic mansion stands distant, back from the dusty road. There are the "bandanned" cook, the "maison garcon", "house man", the hostler, the foreman or leader. It is spring. An overseer gallops back and forth on his fiery horse hurrying the

"hands" here and yonder. There is something in his hand, or maybe it is tied about his neck. It is a "bull whip", symbol of tyranny, blood, tears, living death. Planting, plowing, cultivating; you must see the miles of green fields, the hundreds of slaves, double teams of horses being driven to wagons, oxens maybe; mules lathered white, in plow harness, driven by dull, husky slaves. Grinding, reaping, harvesting! In come the carts, wagons; sugar cane, stacks of rice, baskets of snowy white cotton balanced level on slaves' heads. Cotton, cane, and rice are so much gold. It must be produced and in ever increasing quanities. There are opulence, ease, abundance, year round guests. Nightly, travelers stop. It would be an insult to offer the lord and master pay for a night's lodging. But there are the lowly cabin, the quarters of the slaves. They stand row facing row. Drudgery, dull monotony, brutal toil, sweat and blood of the slave pile up the wealth and fill the barns to overflowing. With him it was but:

"A crust of bread, and a corner to sleep in;
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in;
A pint of joy a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh, but the moans come double.
And that is life."

Plowing, hoeing, cultivating, planting and growing time! The crop is ripe! Harvest time! Gathering, reaping, threshing, grinding, the toiling slave plods on, insensible, fortunately, of his real lot; for he has not been made sensitive by education, enlightement and freedom. Laughter, song, cold emotion, tears, break the monotony of his dull and drab existence .

"Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes upon the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burdens of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and dispair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?

Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?
"O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shall shape the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of the centuries?" "4"

Louisiana is now effected particularly by events that are rapidly transpiring. "The John Brown Raid", "The Dred Scott Decision", the "Kansas Nebraska Bill", "Uncle Tom's Cabin", the wrath of Garrison's anti-slave pen, the terrific onslaughts of Fredrick Douglass, eloquent and gifted ex-slave, fortell the impending storm. Abraham Lincoln, rugged, honest, commoner and philosopher, comes up out of the backwoods "a root out of dry ground", baffles all precedence, and strides across the world like some moral giant, a prophet proclaiming eternal principles. Civil war bursts upon the nation. The dull slave is the innocent cause of it all. Out of his deadened sensibilities creeps a new and indistinct feeling This may be the realization of "the delusion of freedom". He looks upward and from rifts in the backened skies, catches a gleam of light.

Civil War and Emancipation

In the Civil War Louisiana furnished more soldiers of color for the Union than any other State. (See War.) They were composed of free blacks, and free mulattoes and contraband slaves. Although some fourteen hundred free men of color registered to fight with the Coufedracy, they claimed that fear made them espouse that cause. The motives were perhaps mixed, some desiring to hold their slaves, others having the "color complex", wanted to seem white; others out of pure

aversion for the blacks, who were mainly the slaves; while others might have been afraid.

It is interesting to note that Louisiana was not by majority-vote a non-Union State when the South seceded. It was at heart, and in fact, Union in sentiment and in principle by a good majority. In the election of 1860 Abraham Lincoln did not receive one vote, but the avowed Union Democrat, Bell, received 20,204 votes; Douglass, also avowed Union Democrat and "Squatter Sovereign" on slavery, received 7625 votes; while Breckenridge, pro-slavery and radical Democrat, received but 22,680 votes, giving the two Union Democrats combined, a majority of 7,249 over the radical candidate. It was the militant minority, and pressure from other Southern States that forced Louisiana into the Confederacy. Louisiana withdrew on January 26, 1861. (See Warmoth "Reconstruction.")

In 1864 the Democrat Party of Louisiana declared among other things, in a convention held in New Orleans that, "We hold this to be a government of white people, made to be perpetuated for the exclusive political benefit of the white race, and in accordance with the constant adjudication of the United States Supreme Court, and that people of African decent cannot be considered citizens of the United States, and that there can be under no circumstances, equality between the white and other races". The following ordinance by St. Landry Parish is interesting.

"ORDINANCE"

RELATIVE TO THE POLICE OF RECENTLY EMANCIPATED NEGROES OR FREEDMEN, WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMTS OF THE TOWN OF OPELOUSAS.

(Most Southern States passed similar Black Codes)

"Whereas the relations formerly subsisting between master and slave have become changed by the action of the

controlling authorities; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the proper police and government of the recently emancipated negroes or freedmen, in their new relations to the municipal authorities;

"Sect. 1. Be it therefore ordained by the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas: That no negro or freedman shall be allowed to come within the limits of the Town of Opelousas, without special permission from his employer, specifying the object of his visit, and the time necessary for the accomplishment of the same. Whoever shall violate this provision, shall suffer imprisonment and two days work on the public streets, or shall pay a fine of two dollars and fifty cents.

"Sect. 2. Be it further ordained that every negro or freedman found on the streets of Opelousas, after 10:00 o'clock at night, without a written pass or permit from his employer, shall be imprisoned and compelled to work five days on the public streets, or pay a fine of five dollars.

"Sect. 3. No Negro or freedman shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within the limits of the town under any circumstances, and any one thus offending, shall be ejected and compelled to find an employer, or leave the town within twenty-four hours. The lessor or furnisher of the house leased or kept as above, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense.

"Sect. 4 No Negro or freedman shall reside within the limits of the Town of Opelousas who is not in the regular service of some white person or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said freedman. But said employer or former owner may permit said freedman to hire his time, by special permission in writing, which permission shall not extend over twenty-four hours at any one time. Any one violating the provisions of this section, shall be imprisoned and compelled to work two days on the public streets, or pay a fine of five dollars.

"Sect. 5 No public meetings or congregations of negroes or freedmen, shall be allowed within the limits of the Town

of Opelousas, under any circumstances or for any purpose, without the permission of the Mayor or President of the Board. This prohibition is not intended, however, to prevent freedmen from attending the usual Church services conducted by established ministers of religion. Every freedman violating this law shall be imprisoned and made to work five days on the public streets.

"Sect. 6. No negro or freedman shall be permitted to preach, exhort or otherwise declaim, to congregations of colored people, without a special permission from the Mayor or President of the Board of Police, under the penalty of a fine of ten dollars or twenty days work on the public streets.

"Sect. 7. No freedman, who is not in the military service, shall be allowed to carry fire-arms or any kind of weapons, within the limits of the Town of Opelousas, without the special permission of his employer, in writing, and approved by the Mayor or President of the Board of Police. Any one thus offending shall forfeit his weapons and shall be imprisoned and made to work five days on the public streets or pay a fine of five dollars in lieu of said work.

"Sect. 8. No freedman shall sell, barter or exchange any articles or merchandise of traffic, within the limits of Opelousas, without permission in writing from his employer or the Mayor or President of the Board, under the penalty of the forfeiture of said articles, and imprisonment and one day's labor or a fine of one dollar in lieu of said work.

"Sect. 9. Any freedman found drunk within the limits of the town shall be imprisoned and made to labor five days on the public streets, or pay five dollars in lieu of said labor.

"Sect. 10 Any freedman not residing in Opelousas, who shall be found within its corporate limits after the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, without a special written permission from his employer or the Mayor, shall be arrested and imprisoned and made to work two days on the public streets, or pay two dollars in lieu of said work.

"Sect. 11. All the foregoing provisions apply to freed men and freed women, or both sexes.

"Sect 12. It shall be the special duty of the Mayor or President of the Board, to see that all the provisions of this ordinance are faithfully executed.

Sect. 13. Be it further ordained, that this ordinance is to take effect from and after its first publication.

"Ordained the 3rd day of July, 1865.

(Signed) E. D. Estillette
President of the Board of Police.

(Signed)
Jos. D. Richard, Clerk.

The towns of Franklin and Opelousas enacted similar ordinances. The Louisiana Legislature passed a similar act in 1865.

(See Warmoth on Reconstruction) "5"

"Passing Through The Wilderness"
or
Enfranchisement and Reconstruction

If the reader could turn back the dial of time to 1868 and slowly pass it to 1876, he would witness a stirring and unusual drama being enacted in the State of Louisiana. Slaves have not only been emancipated, but have been enfranchised. They are voting, while the majority of their masters have been disqualified because of the severity of the "test oath". It seems the irony of fath, actually pathetic, to see a proud civilization so suddenly and decisively broken to pieces.

On February the 6, 1867, the shattered remnants of a crushed Confederacy in Louisiana rejected by Constitutional enactment the 14th Amendment. But Congress passed in rapid succession the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments and a and strange spectacle was to be enacted. At the Constitu-

tional Convention of 1868, 48 colored men and 48 whites sat as delegates. Shades of Galvez, Claiborne and Roman! ?

Now suddenly there appeared on the political horizon in the State a young man not yet twenty-six years old, a recent colonel in the Union Army; talented, engaging, handsome, and gifted, a born leader of men, Henry Clay Warmoth. He knew Grant well; was an acquaintance of Lincoln's; was a lawyer with far-reaching ambitions, and a vision and practical mind that fitted him for achieving them. If "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its flood leads on to fortune", he knew when and how to take that tide. He lives to-day at the grand old age of 88, in his quiet home on Marengo Street in New Orleans, writing vividly his memories, and waiting, with his accustomed courage, the "Roll Call". When I visited him recently he seemed a towering oak of winter shorn of its foliage, but with hardened limb and trunk, still resisting time and decay.

This man rose rapidly from a Federal Judgeship to Congressman, and then to Governor of the proud Commonwealth of Louisiana. He, more than any other man, solidfied the Republican Party and ably lead its host in Louisiana.

With Governor Warmoth came a Legislature with over one-third of its members colored. Oscar J. Dunn was elected Lieutenant-Governor; six other colored men, to the Senate, and twenty-eight colored members were elected to the House. During this epoch Oscar J. Dunn, P. B. S. Pinchback, and Caesar C. Antoine, all served as lieutenant-governor, and for brief periods, governor of the State. Charles E. Nash was elected member of the 44th Congress; Antoine Dubuclet, State Treasury; P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State; and Professor W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education.

This era was fraught with turbulence, and at times, not a little bitterness. It is not natural for men to yield or volunteer to share sovereignty and rulership with a different group. The defeated element of the war sulked and organized. By 1880, through the assistance of the poorer white element in

the Northern and Western parishes, the Democrat aristocracy had wrenched control from the Republican Party in Louisiana. The Legislature of the session of 1896 witnessed the appearance and passing of the last colored men in a Louisiana Legislature. Chas. G. Bourgoise of St. Charles Parish, and H. C. W. CasaCalvo of East Baton Rouge Parish, made their bow and retired. In 1890, Louisiana passed the "Jim Crow" car law; and on September 1, 1898, passed the noted "Grandfather Clause", virtually disfranchising the colored vote of the State. Out of approximately 250,000 voters in the State only some 2,000 colored, or about ¾% of the total were registered voters in 1928. "6".

Segregation

In 1924 the Legislature of Louisiana passed a segregation law prohibiting Whites and Negroes moving into the same block without the consent of the majority already living there.

Judge Hugh Cage of the Civil District Court of New Orleans, in the case of Harmon (colored) vs. Tyler (white) ruled the law unconstitutional; but in an appeal by Tyler to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, Judge Cage's decision was reversed and the law was declared constitutional. In a counter appeal by Harmon to the United States Supreme Court, the Court handed down a decision declaring the law to be unconstitutional.

This law aroused intense race feeling, particurly in New Orleans where it was aimed for it to operate. Under the leadership of Dr. G. W. Lucas, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, $10,000 was raised by popular subscription to fight the case. The issue was contested bitterly, and it attracted nation-wide attention.

In public resolutions and addresses set forth, it was said: "Experience has taught us that segregation of our group to certain sections of a city always results in discriminations

against us; in cheapening of our property and neglecting of the segregated district by the civil authorities. Vice, crime, poor civic and sanitary conditions,—as filthy surroundings, uncollected garbage, ill lighted streets, dens of immorality, indifferent police supervision, exposure to unusual fire hazards, lawlessness, and generally low moral standards usually follow". It was further declared in mass meetings, where thousands met and expressed by subscriptions, petitions, resolutions and addresses, that "Negroes are tax-payers, both directly and indirectly. We are citizens of the State of Louisiana and of the United States. We have earned our right to this citizenship by our loyalty to the Government and to the nation's ideals. We have fought through all the wars and suffered through every national trial and adversity, and we hold such a law to be both unjust and un-American. It is a bad precedence and a step backwards for the State, a humiliation to our race, and discreditable to 20th century civilization."

Not a few of the clear thinking white people felt that the law could be productive of no good. This especially, since the races in New Orleans have always gotten on and were getting on so peaceably and understandingly. It was felt that such a law simply served to awaken animosities where there was established friendship between the races. Nevertheless, some of the white people, who perhaps had never thought of the question before, were aroused by persons, for first one motive and then another. The following call for a mass meeting by one H. Edwin Bolte, reputed as a prominent attorney from Washington, D. C., after the Supreme Court of the United States had reversed the decision of the lower Court, is interesting.

NOTICE

"Regular meeting of THE LOUISIANA CLUB FOR SEGERATION will be held Tuesday night, December 9, 1924, 7:30 P. M., at 3213 General Taylor Street.

"Negroes have organized themselves into the National Association For Advancement of Colored People, and are vigorously working night and day to gain social equality. Through their efforts they have overthrown segregation laws for Louisiana, Kentucky, Georgia, and Virginia.

They want to be your next door neighbor

They demand social Equality

Is white civilization a broken thing?

"$25,000,000.00 per year is being paid from the Treasury of the United States to Negro Federal Officials and Employees.

"Millions of dollars are being spent annually to educate the negro to overcome illiteracy tests to qualify him to vote.

What are the Whites Doing to Protect Themselves?

What are you willing to do?

Come to this Meeting

Wives, bring your husbands—Husbands, bring your wives

Protect the value of your property.

Come to this Meeting

"Many prominent speakers will be present, including Judge H. Edwin Bolte, the Prominent jurist and attorney from Washington, D. C.

Take So. Claiborne Street cars, get off at Gen. Taylor Street, walk two blocks back.

LOUISIANA CLUB FOR SEGREGATION

Lloyd E. Stephens, Chairman Ex. Committee,
John J. Lambert, Chairman Publicity Committee,
Dr. George F. Roelling, Chr. Campaign Committee.

Bolte declared in a public address that the 15th Amendment was unconstitutional; and that Walter L. Cohen could be removed from the position of Comptroller of Customs upon that ground. It turned out that he was not a citizen of New

Orleans, and was a general agitator. As a matter of fact, every thinking white man knew that Negroes had no thought of social equality, nor even political equality, in the contest for abolishing this law. It was simply a matter of principle and citizenship based upon the facts set forth above. It may be added that the excitement connected with the segregation law passed off as quickly as it came, and that things moved on with that perfect understanding that has always charaterized the two races of New Orleans. "7"

The only activity in politics of the Negro now is that in which a few delegates to National Conventions participate, and a few committeemen. In recent years Colonel James Lewis and Walter L. Cohen have both held important political appointments. Mr. Cohen at this time is holding the position of Comptroller of Customs for this Federal District.

"The Slave"

"They set the slave free, striking off his chains...
Then he was as much a slave as ever.
He was still chained to servility,
He was still manacled to indolence and sloth,
He was still bound by fear and superstition;
By ignorance and savagery....
His slavery was not in the chains,
But in himself".

—James Oppenheim

THE NEW DAY—DAWN

Louisiana's colored people are engaging in larger undertaking, building better homes, and reducing their illiteray more rapidly than ever before. (see "Education".) In spite of handicaps there are definite signs of definite advancement in education, business and economic life. A new day is breaking upon us. Comes the Dawn!

"1" "The Creoles of Louisiana" Pp. 108-113—Geo. W. Cable.

"2" "Louisiana Commonwealth" Pp. 74179, et al—A. Phelps.

"3" "Lyrics of Lowly Life"—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

"4" "The Man with the Hoe"—Edward Markham.

"5" "Autobiography and Reconstruction"—Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth.

"6" "See State Senate and House Journals, Years 1868 to 1869.

"7" "The Times Picayune", and "Daily States" of New Orleans (white), were strongly pro-segregation, as were "The Shreveport Times" and most of the out-of City white weeklies. "The Item Tribune". New Orleans, was conservative. "The Shreveport Sun", (col.) "The Louisiana Weekly" (col.) and practically all national colored papers were strongly anti-segregation. "The Negro Voice" of New Orleans was strongly conservative. There were great agitation and concern among the colored people all over th country as to the outcome of this case before the Supreme Court of the United States. Frank B. Smith (col.) and L. Charbonnet (white), were the attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P. and Harmon. There was an array of some of all the ablest legal talent employed on the case. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes handed down the decision of the Court, all nine members agreeing, in a reverse opinion of the Lower Court, (Louisiana Supreme Court.)

CHAPTER IV

SOME OFFICERS AND LEGISLATORS IN COLORED LOUISIANA

Name	Office	Year Serving
Chas. E. Nash 1,	Congressman,	1874-76 (44th Congress)

STATE OFFICERS

Oscar J. Dunn 2, Lieutenant Governor, 1868-71
P. S. B. Pinchback 3, Lieuetnant Governor, 1871-72
P. B. S. Pinchback, Governor, 1872, 43 days.
C. C. Antoine 4, Lieutenant Governor, 1872-76
P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State, 1872-76
Antione Dubluclet, State Treasurer, 1868-69
W. G. Brown, Supt. of Public Education, 1872-76

STATE SENATORS

Name	Parishes	Year
Andrew Monnette,	Orleans,	1868-70
Robt. Poindexter,	Assumption,	1868-70
Curtis Pollard,	East Carroll,	1868-70
C. C. Antoine,	Caddo,	1868-70-72
P. S. B. Pinchback,	Orleans,	1868-70-72
Geo. Y. Kelso,	Rapides,	1868-70-72
Edward Butler,	Plaquemine,	1868-70-72
J. Henri Burch 5,	East Baton Rouge,	1872-74-76
J. H. Ingraham,	Orleans,	1870-72-74
A. E. Barbour,	Orleans,	1868-7072-74
Oscar Crozier,	Lafourche,	1872-74-76
Raiford Blunt 5,	Natchitoches,	1872-74-76
Wm. Harper,	St. Charles,	1872-74-76
Jacques Gla,	East Carroll,	1872-74-76
J. A. Massicot 5,	Orleans,	1872-74-76
David Young 5,	Concoria,	1874-76
T. B. Stamps 5,	Jefferson,	1874-76
Andrew Dumonte,	Orleans (Algiers),	1874-76
Pierre Landry 5,	Asscension,	1874-76-78
Theo. T. Allain 5,	Iberville,	1874-76-78-80

Richard Simms 5, St. James, 1874-76-84-88
R. F. Guichard 5, St. Bernard-Orleans, 1874-76-78-80-84-88
Geo. B. Hamlet, Ouchita, 1876-78-80
Thos. Cage 5, Terrebonne, 1874-76-78-80-84
Isaac Sutton, St. Mary, 1872-74-76-78
Fortune Riard, Orleans, 1874-76-78
Jordan Stewart, Terrebonne, 1878-80-84-88
Henry Demas 5, St. John Baptist, 1874-76-78-80-84-88
Simon Toby, Orleans, 1884-88
S. J. Davidson 5, Iberville, 1880-84
Emile Detiege, St. Martin, 1876-78
Samuel Wakefield, Iberia, 1876-78.

REPRESENTATIVES

J. A. Massicot 6, Orleans, 1868-70-72
Harry Rey, Natchitoches, 1868-70
Ulgar Dupart, Terrebonne, 1868-70
H. M. Williams, _____, 1868-70
Moses Sterret, Caddo, 1868-70
S. F. Cuney, Rapides, 1868-70
J. Monroe (?), _____, 1868-7072 "13"
C. J. Adolphe, Orleans, 1868-70-72
Frank Alexander, Orleans, 1869-70-72
Denis Burrell, St. James, 1868-70-72
P. G. Deslonde, 6-7, Iberville, 1868-70-72
Jerry Hall, Orleans, 1868-70-72
Harry Lott, Rapides, 1868-70-72
J. Henri Burch 6, East Baton Rouge, 1868-70-72
Octave Belot, Orleans, 1868-70-72
Noah Douglass, St. Landry, 1868-70-72
Milton Morris, Ascension, 1868-70-72
Thos. Mahier, West Baton Rouge, 1868-70-72
Joseph Mansion, Orleans, 1868-70-72
H. C. Tournier, Pointe' Coupee', 1868-70-72
Henry Washington, Assumption, 1868-70-72
E. Honore, Pointe' Coupee', 1868-70-72
Henry Demas 6, St. John, 1870-72
W. B. Barrett, Orleans, 1870-72
Samuel Armstead, Orleans, 1870-72
Edgar Davis, Orleans, 1870-72
B. Buchnanan, Orleans, (Algiers), 1870-72
R. J. M. Kenner, Orleans, 1870-72

Robt. F. Guichard 6, Orleans, 1870-72
E. C. Morphey, Orleans, 1870-72
J. W. Quinn, Orleans, 1870-72
C. W. Ringgold, Orleans, 1870-72 (Served as postmaster under President Grant)
Anthony Overton, Ouchita, 1870-72
Geo. Washington, Concordia, 1870-72
Thos. Murray, Orleans, 1870-72
John J. Moore, St. Mary, 1870-72
Wm. Crawford, Union, 1870-72
R. C. Bardner, Jefferson, 1870-72
Henderson Williams, Madison, 1870-72
H. C. Williams, East Feliciana, 1870-72
P. Darrinsburg, Pointe' Coupee', 1870-72
Moses Jackson, St. Mary, 1874-76
W. E. McCarthy, Orleans, 1868-70-72
Raiford Blunt 6, Natchitoches, 1868-70-72
Arthur Antoine, St. Mary, 1872-74
T. H. Francios, Jefferson, 1868-70-72
Richard Simms 6, St. James, 1868-70-72-74; 88-92 (Returned to House)
Aristide Dejoie, Orleans, 1870-72-74
Pierre Landry 6, Assencion, 1870-72; 1880-84 (Returned to House)
W. B. Smith, St. Mary, 1878-80
J. A. Crowford, Franklin, 1870-72-74
L. A. Martinet, St. Martin, 1876-78
F. C. Antoine, Orleans, 1870-74-76
Wm. C. Gary, St. Mary, 1876-78-80
J. B. Esnard, Iberia, 1870-72-74-76
Richard J. Brooks, St. Mary, 1876-78
John Gair 8, East Feliciana, 1868-79-72-74-76
Robt. H. Issable, Orleans, 1868-70-72-74-76
Wm. Murrell, Lafourche, 1868-70-72-74-76
Wm. Murrell, Jr., Madison, 1878-80
David Young 6, Concordia, 1868-72-74-76
Andrew J. Dumonte, Orleans, 1868-70-72-76-78
Cain Sartain, East Carroll, 1870-72-74-76
L. A. Snear, Orleans, 1872-74-76
Fredrick B. Wright, Terrebonne, 1874-76
Milton Jones, Pointe' Coupee', 1876-78
Gloster Hill, Ascension, 1876-78-80
Wash Lyons, Terrebonne, 1876-78-80
Thornton Butler, Orleans, 1876-78-80

Enos Williams, Terrebonne, 1876-78-80
Royal Coleman, Terrebonne, 1876-78-80
Rosarie Ducte', Avoyelles, 1876-80-84.88
Isham Pollard, Terrebonne, 1878-80-82
Bivien Gardner, Assumption, 1880-84-86-88
J. S. Davidson 6, Iberville, 1870-72-74-76-78-80; 88192 (Returned to House)
Chas. Smith, Terrebonne, 1880-84
John Cayolle, St. John, 1880-84-88
A. A. Lacey, Ouachita, 1880-84
Chas. F. Brown, Jefferson, 1880-82-84-88
Chas. Verrett, Terrebonne, 1880-82-84
J. S. Jones, Iberville, 1880-82-84
Thomas Cage 6, Terrebonne, 1884-86-88
Lucien Commoux, Iberville, 1880-82-84
Benj. Ewell, Assumption, 1884-88
Governor Hawkins 9, Madison, 1882-84-88
W. W. Johnson 9, Madison, 1882-84-88
Victor Rochon, St. Martin, 1884-88
Theo. T. Allain 6, Iberville, 1872-74; 1880-82-84-86-88-92 (Returned to House).
John F. Patty 10, St. Mary, 1884-86-88
Vincent Dickerson, St. James, 1880-82-84-88-92
W. S. Posey, St. Mary, 1886-88
Harry Mahoney 11, Plapuemine, 1872-74-76; 80-82-84-88-92
Chas. E. Bourgeois 12, St. Charles, 1878-80-82-92-96
Victor Fauria 12, St. Tammany, 1892-96 84-86-88-92-96
Henry C. W. Casacalvo 12, East Baton Rouge, 1892-96

COLORED MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1868-69

"14"

C. C. Antione
O. C. Blandin
H. Bonseigneur
E. Bonnefroi
Wm. Butler
Dennis Burrell
R. I. Cromwell
S. F. Cuney
A. Donato
Gustave Dupart
P. G. Deslonde
J. B. Esnard
John Gair
Leopold Guichard
J. H. Ingraham
R. G. Gardner
R. H. Issablle
Thos. Issabelle
Geo. Y. Kelso
J. B. Lewis
Chas. Leroy
Louis Francios
Richard Lewis
Thos. Mahier
Milton Morris
Jas. A. Massicot
Wm. R. Meadows
S. R. Moses
William Murrell
P. S. B. Pinchback
Robt. Poindexter
Curtis Pollard
Thos. H. Martin
Ulgar Dupart
Fortune Riard
D. D. Riggs
L. S. Rodriguez
J. H. Roberts
C. A. Thibault
John Scott
Sothen L. Snear
Henderson Williams
P. F. Valfroit

There were 48 Colored, and 48 Whites in this convention.

CHAPTER V

THE COLORED LOUISIANA IN WAR

Grace King in "Creole Families", says, "In 1736 a motley gathering of uniformed regulars, leather-shirted militia, painted and feathered Indians, and ragged blacks set out to exterminate the Chicasaws of Alabama". In September 1739 another exedition was sent out from New Orleans containing 3600 men, white, red, and black, who moved again upon the Chicasaws, and by a sudden "coupe de guerre", extorted from them some feeble concessions. Thus does it happen that colored men fought in the territorial wars of earliest Louisiana.

While the Revolution was going on in the English colonies of America, Spain which at the time owned Louisiana, finding it an opportune hour, suddenly declared war against England, August 22, 1789. 1400 men under the young and intrepid Bernardo De Galvez, and among them a company of free men of color, marched northward from New Orleans, capturing the English forts at Lake Manchac, Baton Rouge, and Natchez, and pushed on toward Mobile and Pensacola. The harrassments of the English on the Southern border of the continent, by these troops, aided the American Revolution materially.

In the war of 1812 the heroism and valor displayed at the battle of New Orleans by the free men of color is a matter of common history. Two battalions, batteries III and IV, fighting under Majors Lacoste and Da Quin, distinguished themselves for gallantry. Markers may be seen on the Chalmette field showing where the two heroic colored battalions stood. General Jackson's famous addresses to these men are declaimed by school boys and reproduced in scores of volumes. And at the risk of adding to their familiarity, I must repeat them in part here. The following may be designated as "Jackson's Call to Arms".

"Men of Colour:—As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under mild and equitable government.... You will be paid the same bounty in money and lands now received by the white soldiers of the United States. The non-commissioned officers will be entitled to the same monthly pay, and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldier".

His second address on the eve of battle was as follows:

"Men of Colour,—Soldiers I collected you to arms,—Invited you to share in the perils and divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uniformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near, his sails cover the lakes". (See Riley's "The White Man's Burden". "1".

Free men of color participated in the Mexican war. But forming no distinct company they were absorbed by the white companies. But in the Civil war there arose a peculiar situation. 1400 free men of color were enlisted on the Confederate side. They marched in the seven mile parade that took place in New Orleans in 1861. They never entered the active field, but were known as "The Home Guards". (See Civil Status.)

Louisiana furnished more colored soldiers for the Union cause than any other State in the Union, the number being

24,052. At Port Hudson where Major F. E. Dumas and Colonel James Lewis were in charge of divisions of the army, Captain Callieux distinguished himself for his heroism. Going forth to battle, he said, when given certain commands, "General, I will return you these colors in honor, or report to God the reason why". A shell from the Confederate batteries ended his life. Callieux was a black Creole and had been always noted for his bravery.

Negroes from Louisiana were sent into Cuba to test out the theory that the nearer the equator the more immune persons become to the yellow fever. At San Juan Hill they distinguished themselves, along with their other black comrades in battle.

In the World War, Louisiana furnished 28,711 colored soldiers for active service. Her percentage of registration was higher than that of any other State except Mississippi, which registered 50.24% of the total for the State, while Louisiana registered 40.46% of the total registeration in the State. Louisiana has contributed quite creditably of her colored blood in all the wars of the country, and there are unrecorded deeds of heroism of which she might be proud, if history spoke out and told all.

One day, perchance, some black Herodatus born with a longing to justify his race in its rights to American citizenship, will, while searching the dusty records of deeds of unsung heroes, disclose to the world Louisiana's generous contribution to the wealth, prosperity and glory of the nation through the sweet, brawn and blood of her sons of color.

"1" "Niles Register, Vol. VII, Pp. 205."

CHAPTER VI

SOME "MEN OF MARK" OF THE PRESENT AND PAST

(Not previously named here)

Jas. Derham, orginally a slave of Philadelphia, was sold to a Doctor Robert Dovie in New Orleans. By dint of application he purchased his freedom, and became a practicing physician of reputation and efficiency. (Columbian Gazette Pp. 742-743).

Robt. Railleiux, a free man of color, invented a vacuum pan in 1846 which revolutionized the process of sugar refining in the State at the time.

Julia Street in New Orleans was named for a free woman of color named "Julia", and who owned a large real estate holdings on that street.

Major Francis E. Dumas, officer in the Union Army, was nominated for governor against H. C. Warmoth in 1868, and failed of the choice by but two votes, the Convention offering him a compromise place, the lieutenant governorship, which he refused. He was reputed as very wealthy. Oscar J. Dunn was selected after Dumas refused the second place on the ticket, and was elected the first colored lieutenant-governor of a State in America.

Dr. L. Roudenez and his two brothers, immigrants from San Domingo, edited a reputed radical organ, "The Tribune", in New Orleans, and which was said to have for one of its objects the political Africanization of Louisiana. It was the powerful influence of this organ and its supporters that kept

Dumas from accepting second place on the Warmoth ticket in 1868.

Augustan G. Jones, once chancery clerk of Assumption Parish, was a direct descendant of the hero, John Paul Jones of Revolutionary war fame who was Captain of the **Bon Homme Richard.** Several of his daughters are now teachers in the New Orleans Public Schools.

P. A. Jones, (not related to Augustan G. Jones) was sheriff and tax-collector of Iberville Parish for sixteen years. He wielded great political influence in that Parish.

J. Madison Vance, a lawyer, seconded the nomination of William McKinley for President. Vance was an orator of rare ability and polish.

Col. James Lewis, father of James Lewis, Jr., came to New Orleans from Woodville, Mississippi. He held leadership in the State in Federal politics for nearly forty years.

Joseph B. Craig after whom the Joseph B. Craig School was named, was once a member of the Board of Education. He was a strong civic and social leader during the Reconstruction period in the State. Among many others who may be named as strong political and civic leaders after the Civil War period, were T. B. Chester and Aristide Mary.

Arthur F. Williams and his wife, Sylvania F. Williams, exerted powerful influence in educational and social life in New Orleans. Mrs. Williams who was principal of Thomy Lafon when she retired, taught school for over fifty years in New Orleans. She died August, 1921. The A. P. Williams School was named for her husband. The Sylvania F. Williams imming Pool was named in her honor.

Miss Helen F. Edwards, formerly a teacher in the New Orleans Public Schools, was a great social and civic worker, and it was through her leadership and initiative that the Sylvania F. Williams Swimming Pool was established.

Madam C. J. Walker, woman of remarkable business foresight and acumen, was born in Madison Parish at Delta, Louisiana. Her astonishing career may be summed us as follows:—Born December 23, 1867; an orphan at six; married at fourteen; widow at twenty; wandering, dreaming of a career, in domestic service, at thirty; making beauty and hair preparations and peddling them; at forty had built a factory for her business in Indianapolis, employing over 2,000 agents; at fifty builds "The Irvington on the Hudson", a palatial residence estimated as costing over a million dollars, being the richest colored woman in America at the time.

Madison C. B. Mason, known as the "Black Cicero", was born in Terrebonne Parish, at Houma, Louisiana, March 27, 1861, a slave. His career was phenomonal. He was fourteen years old before he know his alphabet, but mastered it the day he entered school. Married at the early age of eighteen, entered college and the ministery simultaneously. At thirty-five he was possessor of the degrees of A.B., B. D., Ph. D. At forty he was Secretary and Field Agent for the Southern Education Society of M. E. Church. He was for a decade the most noted Negro orator on the American platform. He died in June, 1915.

Alexander Camphor, second bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, born in Orleans Parish, Aug. 9, 1865, is

noted for his missionary zeal and achievements in African Christianization. He died December 11, 1919, mourned by two continents.

Isaac Fisher, economist, essayist, scholar, was born, as the inconspicuous place implies, at Outpost, Louisiana, Jan. 18, 1877. But perseverance and genius do "bonds and fetters break." A self-made man, he has won international fame as an economist and essayist, having won some of the most honored prizes in essay contests on economic subjects.

Lillie Gussie Taylor, orphan at an early age, inherited forty acres of land near Shreveport, a tract too poor to sell and too barren to cultivate. But "Lillie" was in luck when spectators struck oil on her abandoned tract. Her royalties netted her several million dollars, it was reported.

Prof. Medhard Nelson of New Orleans has taught a most remarkable private school for over fifty years. His pupils have been colored, Italian, Spanish, French, and Mexican. He was educated in America and Paris, and reads and speaks a half dozen languages fluently.

Bishop S. L. Greene, recently elected, and appointed Bishop of the Latin Americas, for the African Methodist Episcopal Church, classmate of Prof. A. E. Perkins, did his major work ,in education and the ministry in Louisiana having won a national reputation as President of Lampton College and as pastor in metroplitan churches in the State.

Dan Jackson, recently deceased, noted Chicago political leader, alderman and advisor of Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson, was born at Delhi, Louisiana.

Alfred Lawless, born in Lafourche Parish, is an evidence of self-help and manly perserverance. He educated himself mainly after his marriage. He is a Bachelor of Arts from Straight College, and D. D. from Taledega College. He became Assistant Moderator of the National Council of the Congrega-

tional Church, and later General Superintendent of Church Work in the South. He made an eloquent and impressive address welcoming President Wm. Howard Taft on behalf of the colored people of New Orleans. He lead in the establishing of the Valena C. Jones school of New Orleans; was a principal in the New Orleans Public School System, and was a factor in the establishing of the McDonogh 35 High School. He has educated a large family of sons and daughters. He now resides at Atlanta, Ga., having recently retired.

Henderson H. Dunn, born in Lafourche Parish, was a teacher in the rural schools of Louisiana. He is self-made, having worked his way through college, graduating at Straight College with the degree of A. B. For a number of years he pastored the historic Central Congregational Church, New Orleans. He established in connection with his church a Colored Day Nursery which is aided by the city and by the Community Chest. He established the Educational Alliance of New Orleans which exerted considerable influence in the matter of the development of colored schools. He was the first, and is now, secretary of the Times Picayune Doll and Toy Fund of the colored division. He was Secretary of the American Missionary Association for three years, and for five years Superintendent of the Church and Educational Work in the Congregational Church in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. He is at present a principal in the New Orleans Public School System.

Dr. H. Roger Williams, noted physician of Mobile, Ala., was born in Louisiana.

Madame Joseph Gaudet founded the present Gaudet Normal and Industrial School in New Orleans. Her prison reform and juvenile delinquent work was prosecuted with a zeal and success that her name became known throughout the country in connection with reform work.

O. C. W. Taylor, brilliant editor and progressive, founder of Southern News Publishing Co., N. O., is a writer of ability and is a thorough progressive.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION IN COLORED LOUISIANA

"Remove the veil, the light of heaven restore,
Give me to see and Ajax asks no more."

The advancement of any human group rests primarily upon their intellectual capacity and development. Even the moral, spiritual, and social qualities in a race have their mainsprings in the intellectual. Unfortunately it is impossible to measure accurately the human intellect, its potentialities, its capacity for development, its receptivity and bent for certain activities, tasks, and vocations. Fortunately, however, it is generally agreed to-day, even in backward civilizations, that some kind of education and training are necessary for every normal individual or group. This was not true in Louisiana, nor in the American nation generally, sixty-five years ago. There are still a few to-day who believe that education tends to ill-adjust the Negro to his social and economic environments. But this ancient belief is so overwhelmed and enfeebled by the more enlightened opinion that it is not generally outspoken, determined, or organized. I believe that it can be pretty thoroughly established that as practical or applied education has spread among Negroes in Louisiana, substantial race progress has been made.

Education among Slaves and Free People of Color

Provisions were made in the "Code Noir" for giving slaves a rudimentary knowledge of the Catholic doctrines by making it obligatory upon masters to have their slaves taught to read the catechism. Ex-Governor Warmoth says in his "Memoirs on Reconstruction" that many free people of color in New Orleans and in other sections, were wealthy, cultured, and well educated, and as such, were highly respected by their white fellow citizens. Many free people of color came over

from the islands of Haiti and San Domingo and settled in Louisiana. They maintained something of a social order and group culture. Private schools were maintained by them, long before the Civil War, in New Orleans as well as in other sections of the State.

There was a very definitely fixed opinion among slave owners that it was a bad policy to educate slaves. About 1790 Madame McCarthy, a wealthy widow, established on her St. Bernard plantation just below New Orleans, a school for teaching her slaves certain crafts and elementary facts. But citizens broke up Madame's school and ran the "Yankee" schoolmaster out of the State. "1"

In 1831 the Legislature of Louisiana passed a law forbidding the teaching of slaves to read or write and fixing a maximum penalty for violation of the law at one year's imprisonment and a fine. Illiteracy was therefore, practically 100% among the slave population in 1860. There was, however, a kind of passion for education among slaves and free people of color.

Notwithstanding the rigid laws prohibiting slaves being taught to read and write, Oscar J. Dunn, who ran away and finally bought his freedom, and who afterwards became lieutenant governor of Louisiana, had laid the foundation for a good education before he became free. Incidentally, Dunn was the only one of the seven colored men who sat in the State Senate in 1868 who had been a slave. These colored senators, mentioned elsewhere, were Antoine, Pinchback, Kelso, Pollard, Poindexter, and Monette.

Some opportunities were given the Negroes to be taught in the Army after General Butler's occupation of the thirteen parishes excepted by Lincoln in his Emancipation Proclamation, and the eagerness to learn on the part of many slaves increased the number of private school and private tutors considerably. In fact, the slave naturally found it easy to believe that the school house and the ballot box afforded a magic panecea" for all of his ills. "3"

It is to the credit of the colored men who sat in the State legislatures in large numbers from 1868 to 1878, that they almost always supported education. "In New Orleans..... free public education had long been established. The negro adopted and enlarged it. But recognized the impracticablities of time and place, he established separate schools for whites and blacks." There was one exception. Because of the smallness of numbers it was thought feasible to establish a mixed high school for colored and white girls in the "Old Haunted House". Most of the colored were mulattoes or so white that they could hardly be distinguished from the white girls. There were two or three "with preponderating African tincture". One day in 1874, some such dialogue as this occurred: (To the Principal) "Madame, we are waiting; assemble your pupils. Call the roll". "Mary Schagois". I am not colored. I am Indian and can prove it". "Stand aside". "Coralie .....'. "My mother is white". "Step aside". "Octavie .....". Are you colored"? "Yes, I am colored." "Step aside". "Mary O.....". There are no signs of colored blood. "I'm the sister of Hon..... (white); and I shall not leave this school." "You may remain; your case will be investigated". "Marceline....." A girl visibly mixed, rises weeping. "Stand aside". A bold eyed girl very plainly mixed rises and says "I am not colored, I am Spanish, and can prove it". "You may remain." A teacher exclaims, "If Eugenie must go, Marceline must go also. The shame of it." Eugenie was fair, auburn haired, blue-eyed and the embodiment blueblood aristocracy. But she went. The White Leaguers, calmly, resolutely, and courteously evicted those adjudged colored. The radical State Government reinstated these girls later, but it did not hold good.

A colored high school was later opened in the "Old Haunted House", but for some reason or other, it soon perished. The colored girls who had been evicted in 1874 from the mixed school were graduated by the School Board in 1877. The experiment convinced conserative colored

and white men that mixed schools could not be maintained upon any peaceable or satisfactory basis in the State, and all future efforts at such arrangements were abandoned. "4"

The Constitution of 1868 provided that no person should be denied the right to attend any public school, theological school, literary or industrial school, nor any school established in Louisiana, because of previous condition or color. The law was a dead letter, and except for the instance just cited, and a few sporadic attempts of quadroons and mulattoes to cross the "color line", colored people made no attempt to avail themselves of the privilege of the law. The law was later abolished by Constitutional enactment. "5"

In the 70's and 80's came Straight, New Orleans, Leland, and Southern Universities, all except Southern, the work of missionaries. It would require too much space and time to give full justice to the early work of these colleges. They were fostered and maintained by men and women possessed of a noble zeal and devotion. They set the goal for undertaking practical, meritorious, and constructive racial tasks in Louisiana. Their students became pioneers in leadership and in the fostering of substantial race development. But the public schools of the State lagged behind. New Orleans had a backward public school system even after 1880.

In 1872, W. G. Brown, a colored West Indian, concerning whose administration there seems to be but meager information, was elected State Superintendent of Public Education.

Some Benefactors, Founders, and Pioneers

About 1840 Madame Bernard Couvent established "L' Ecole Des Orphelins de Couleur" in New Orleans. At her death she left a substantial sum to aid in the maintenance of this institution. This school founded by Madame Couvent, self emancipated black Creole, is none other than Xavier College, a very efficient Catholic institution, now located at 5100 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. "6"

The name of Thomy Lafon goes down in history as the greatest Negro donor to education and charity in the United States. Too little has been written and said of him; too little homage paid to his illustrious name and character. Lafon was born free in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 28, 1810. Through thrift and business acumen he emassed a fortune, practically all of which he left to education and charity, and for white and colored. Gifts were made to Straight College, Lafon Protestant Old Folks Home, Lafon Catholic Old Folks Home, Lafon Boys' Asylum, Lafon Public School; and several other large benefactions were made. His endowments amounted to over a half million dollars. He died December 22, 1893, having left his own monument in his own remarkable self-disciplined life and numerous charities.

Professor O. L. Coleman, founder of Coleman College at Gibsland, Louisiana, was a pioneer builder. This college has exerted strong influence in its making of substatial citizens.

Howe Institute, founded by Professor Jonas Henderson, has served the people of Iberia Parish for many years for higher school education.

Lampton College, (recently named Armstrong College) which was established by the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Alexandria, has done some pioneer work in education, particularly along religious lines. It has been maintained almost wholly by individual donations of members of that denomination.

Mrs. Francis Joseph Gaudet, founder of the Gaudet Normal and Industrial School on Gentilly Road in New Orleans, was a woman of sincere devotion and nobility of purpose. Hundreds of boys and girls have been rescued and started in paths of upright manhood and womanhood, through the influence of her school.

President J. S. Clark, honor graduate of Leland College, and former president of the Sixth District Baptist College at Baton Rouge, has weilded an immeasurable influence in the work of education in the State of Louisiana. He, more than

any other one man, led in the founding of New Southern University at Scotlandville, Louisiana. The school has a national reputation.

The Colored Public School System of New Orleans

The New Orleans public school system forms such a large proportion of the entire State school system that the colored portion of it bears special mention here. It seems strange to us that the colored public schools of New Orleans had several white principals and teachers in them as late as 1913. But with the awakening interest in the education of the masses of colored children and the increasing efficiency of colored teachers available, the practice was discontinued. A strong protest was made by a considerable group of colored citizens against removing the white teachers from the colored schools.

Twenty years ago the colored public schools of New Orleans were poorly organized; salaries were low; buildings were almost wholly of an inferior type; equipment was inadequate and supervision generally perfunctory. The death of Warren Easton, Superintendent of New Orleans Public Schools, and a man very highly esteemed throughout the country as an educator, resulted in the election of Joseph M. Gwinn, Professor of Education in Tulane University, to the position. From 1910 to 1923 the colored schools experienced a gradual awakening in New Orleans. The enrollment was doubled and in 1921 salaries were substantially increased, which resulted in a general raising of the standard of teaching. A beginning was made for a better type of colored school buildings.

Upon the resignation of Superintendent Gwinn, Nicholas Bauer, then first assistant superintendent, was promoted to the position of superintendent. His detailed knowledge of the system, poise, and experience at once gave confidence and assurance of progress in every department of the school system.

An enlarged building program was projected; the "modified merit system" gradually employed, and an era of "good feeling" and confidence was established. The New Orleans Colored Teachers' Summer Normal, of which the writer was for several years director, was reorganized and courses for teachers enlarged, which resulted in materially increasing the efficiency of the corps. A normal for colored teachers was established, which has reflected a higher standard of work in the schools.

The writer with a few others, headed a movement to secure for the colored schools a type of improved supervision through specially prepared supervisors. The result was the appointment of a superintendent, the present incumbent being A. V. Dalche', under whom steady progress in supervision has been made, and a special classroom supervisor given for colored schools. We are not sufficiently removed from the day when these forward strides were begun in the colored school system to weigh cooly or make a just estimate of their meaning to the race, and to the colored citizentry of New Orleans. Nearness of time and person very often obscures the event. The perspective of the mountain is better seen when one is some distance away from it.

If we should divide the present status of the New Orleans colored public schools by two we should have their approximate status about the year 1910. For instance the approximate enrollment to-day is 16,000 colored pupils. There were at the decade closing, 1910 some 6,000 pupils enrolled in the colored schools of New Orleans. There are to-day twenty-two day schools of which two are junior high schools, one a high and normal school, headed by twenty-two principals, under whose supervision there are approximately five hundred teachers. The salaries of these teachers with the upkeep of the schools, now amount to nearly $600,000 annually. These figures show the remarkable growth of Negro education in New Orleans within the last two decades, and may be taken as

a general index of the development of communities of lesser size in the State.

Two Decades of Remarkable Development of Colored Schools in Louisiana

The coming of Thos. H. Harris as superintendent of public schools in Louisiana was more than an event. It marked an epoch. Sturdy, broad-guaged, far-visioned, and practical, he placed at the head of the colored schools in the State a group of carefully chosen superintendents and supervisors. At the head of these was Leo M. Favrot, State Superintendent of Colored Schools, without whose name the history of the colored schools of Louisiana might be very fragmentary and meager. The story of his work in Louisiana is better seen by extracts from some of his reports, and the growth of the schools by a comparison of their status a decade or so ago with the decade from 1910 to the present date. I quote below from Mr. Favrot in Bulletin Number II of September, 1918, on the Subject, "AIMS AND NEEDS IN NEGRO PUBLIC EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA". Says he:

"It would be wrong to assume that the attitude of the white people of Louisiana is unfavorable to Negro education. .....Leading, thinking white men over the State.... superintendents and school boards, afford no evidence of opposition, but show their faith by contributions and activities toward local Negro educational enterprise.....

"Today, we recognize that each year the number of substantial Negro citizens increases. To some people, the training of the colored population is a menace to white supremacy. It is a misfortune that this assumption of a vague future menace should so utterly obscure the present far more serious menace of ignorance.....In the light of modern civilization we cannot regard education as a menace to anybody, but can and do recognize it as the safeguard of a democratic form of govenrnment.

"In some sections of the State the Negro is not receiving for the education of his children the direct school taxes he contributes. To fail to grant this amounts to confiscation.... We are paying relatively less for the education of our Negro children than any other State in the Union. In 23 parishes we are giving less than $1.00 a year to the education of the Negro child, while in the same parishes we are spending from $14.18 to $28.89 for the education of each white child."

Mr. Favrot then shows that the average school term was eighty nine days, average salary for teachers, $34.43; that there were 888 second and third grade colored teachers in the State; and that 44% of the educable colored children were out of school altogether.

"Leaving out the city of New Orleans with its good type of teachers", he says, "52% of Negro teachers in the State have third grade certificates. This certificate represents a curriculum of a sixth grade elementary school." ....."The rural agents are making good use of their time, and Southern University is making itself felt."

Continuing in this vein he quotes, "A Southern writer reminds us that 'The trained Negro lives in a better home, wears better cloths, eats better food, does more efficient work, creates more wealth, rears his children more decently, makes a better citizen, and in times of race friction is always on the side of law and order."

"The education of the Negro in the United States involves .....adjustment of that group to the economic, civic, and spiritual possibilities of democracy. Never was there a greater opportunity offered any nation..... Never was there a more searching test of democratic ideals than the present adjustment of the hopes and aspirations of 10,000,000 black people, and the standards and principles of 90,000,000 white people."

"He sums up the essential educational needs in the following well chosen topics:

"1. Better Physical Facilities.

2. Longer terms Adapted to Labor Needs. (i. e., farm and factory labor season.)
3. A Program of Studies Adapted to life.
4. Trained Teachers.
5. Increased Supervision."

This sentiment of Mr. Favrot's promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the State, had a tremendous influence in creating favorable sentiment toward colored education in Louisiana.

The following statistics for 1927 gathered from reports of State Superintendent T. H. Harris, State Rural Supervisor of Negro Schools, A. C. Lewis, and from the Negro Year Book, are very generally gratifying, especially when compared with those for [redacted] 1917.

A Decade of Progress

	1917	1927
Cost of Operation	$414,514.00	$1,303,897.44
Cost per pupil	$4.63	$11.72
Number of educables	227,557	255,740
Per cent of educables in school	43.6%	58.8%
Number of educables in school	99,215	136,634
Number of teachers	1,439	2,676
1. Bachelors, Normals, etc.	551	1,836
(Masters—14, Bachelors—168, Normals—1654)		
2. Second Grade	227	510
3. Third Grade	661	330
Number of schools		1,409
Number of school days	89	103

There are 23 parish training schools, 15 high schools of other types than purely teacher training schools, 310 Rosenwald schools, 16 vocational and home economics teacher schools. There are 17 Jeanes supervisors, and 11 authorized summer schools, with as many directors, and a State Assistant Supervisor of Negro Rural Schools. Louisiana was one of the first

Southern States to establish the practice of using Negro parish supervisors of schools.

Compulsory education in the colored schools has not as yet been established by the State. To do this and give a State-wide long term an expenditure of some five or six million dollars annually would perhaps be required.

The task of educating nearly a million people, who just sixty years previous were almost wholly illiterate, is a big complex and difficult problem. It is, nevertheless, not an entirely hopless nor fruitless undertaking. Education pays, pays society and the State not less than it does the individual. That education which has in it the virtue of lifting the Negro in Louisiana socially, economically, culturally, would be an investment yielding a thousand fold. One good school is worth a hundred good jails. A well prepared, straight-thinking, enterprising teacher in a community is worth a dozen sheriffs and policemen. Give the people "to see" if we would increase their social worth, productive ability, and general efficiency.

Our "second emancipation" must be an intellectual, social and economic one. It is even more difficult to accomplish than the first. The first was physical; this second must be a spiritual, moral, and economic victory, from within, self-directed and self-achieved. We shall need sorely the means of achieving this. No agency yet devised have proven a greater instrument for accomplishing such tasks than has the school. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free; and ye shall be free indeed," is the cry that should ring in every land, section, and community.

"1" "The captain told me that beginning ten miles below Natchitoches, he knew but one pure-blooded white man. The plantations were in no way inferior to those of the white Creoles. Some owned large, comfortable and handsome homes. They wer honest, paid their debts, and spoke the French, but could converse in English, and many were well educated. The "Delma" stopped at several of their plantations and took on cotton. "The Story of the Negro," Pp. 205-207—Booker T. Washington.

"2" "Daily States", Nov. 1, 1925.

"3" "General Banks issued on March 22, 1864, an order establishing in Louisiana a system of free schools for the freedmen. It was the first complete school system in the South supported by the public taxation." "Negro Year Book"—1918-18, P. 165.

"4" "Strange and True Stories of Louisiana", P. 231—Geo. W. Cable.

"5" "Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1868."
"6" "Nos Hommes et Notre Histoire"—P. 133—L. Desdunes.
"7" Illiteracy higher than in any other State in 1920, the colored being 38.5%.
"8" Supt. Harris has established a state wide system of schools for adults to reduce illiteracy for colored and white in Louisiana. (1929)

"JUDGE" WM. POSEY

There came war, Federal soldiers, abandoned farms, escaping slaves, revolution and ruin. But all this proved to be William's opportunity. Being refused aid by his step father, he borrowed $50 from a friend and ran away and entered the "Orphans' Home School" at Baldwin, La. He became cabin boy on vessels [illegible]ng the Teche', and was later appointed teacher in the public schools of the parish. In 1868 he voted for Grant and Colfax for president and vice president, respectively; and for Warmoth and Dunn, the latter colored, for governor and lieutenant governor, respectively. In 1879 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1886, a member of the House of Representatives of Louisiana. He was appointed inspector of mint at New Orleans, but resigned to run for member of the legislature. He was married June 1879. He speaks tenderly of his mother who was named "Sallie", and says he owes much of whatever he has been to her inspiration. The incident of his master and family being drowned in a storn in an arm of the Gulf, is told pathetically in his memories.

He introduced a bill in the Legislature to impose heavy penalties upon those practicing frauds in elections, and was active in all Republican Party counsels in the State. He is full of interesting reminiscences of those stormy days known as Reconstruction, and many were the dangers he encountered and the problems he overcome.

He says: "I was appointed election commissioner at one of the toughest polls in the Parish of St. Mary, Bayou Sale'. I was a candidate to the Legislature in 1884 against C. H.

St. Clair, mayor of Morgan City, who had been counted in four years before. Their pathway was blocked this time. They made a hard, vicious, expensive fight. The then sheriff, M. T. Gordy, who had engineered the rape of the ballots four years previous, called the old judge a liar and slapped his face. This was the signal for a riot. But the old judge simply smiled and bade us be quiet, saying that he understood Gordy's ruse. It will not work. That act ruined their cause." Further on he says, "In 1879 the Democratic Court House crowd, headed by Governor Foster, backed and supported by the split wing of the Republican Party headed by Senator Isaac Sutton, M. S. Jackson, C. S. St. Clair and others, who had sworn that our candidate, Judge E. B. Mentz, an ex-Union soldier, should never be sheriff, broke into the clerk's office at night, raped the ballot boxes, burned a part of the returns, threw some in the Teche', hid others under bridges, and made a new set of returns to the Secretary of State. The doors were closed against the Posey, Smith, Gary, Mentz wing of the Party, and their contest before the legislature tauntingly thrown out. They quietly returned home and re-organized the parish of St. Mary from one end to the other; so that in the succeeding election, 1884 they cleaned up St. Mary for a clear cut Republican victory.

"Judge" Posey has been several times a member of Republican conventions, and was a member of the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church. He is an Odd Fellow and member of several other fraternal orders. Sprightly, well preserved, he stands at his eighty-first mile post, a warrior of many battles, proud of his wounds, an interested spectator of the changed drama of things about him, waiting calmly and with characteristic confidence and Spartan courage the roll call. He is a last representative of an almost vanished group of the race. We can but say, that under the circumstances, they wrought valliantly and well.

"@" Sutton was colored, as was Jackson. See Legislative list.

CHAPTER VIII

MUSIC AND LITERATURE

Music

In the field of music Louisiana must lead the other States in Colored America. There is a wealth of Creole songs, Negro Spirituals, "Jazz", "Ragtimes", "Reels", and some instrumental compositions of real merit. Louisianians are found of music, and a musical usually draws a crowd. Every home that can afford it has in it some kind of instrumental music. There is hardly held a social gathering of any kind unless there is music. Singing brings an attitude of solemnity immediately in all church worship.

Before the Civil War Creoles produced some excellent composers. The following were noted: Edmund Dede', author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe"; Sam'l Snaer, "La Chant du Depart"; Basil Bares, "La Valse Capricieuse"; Sidney Lambert "Si J'estais Roi". "1"

Maude Cune Hare, celebrated vocalist, translated and set to music "Six Creole Folk Songs", 1919. She writes; "Creole music is mostly Negro music remodeled by French composers, and the melancholy beauty and quavering chant brightened by French influence and deepened by the Spanish. Creole folk songs of the New World are those of the people of mixed blood of Louisiana and the bordering South West States. The music, mainly African in rythmn, was brought to America through the West Indies, and thence to Louisiana where they received a fresh French and Spanish imprint. They are closely woven with Louisiana history and are linked with the dance".

Prof. W. J. Nickerson was a violinist of genuine merit. Miss Camile C. Nickerson, musical directress in Howard University, is far famed as a pianist. Miss Maude C. Armstrong

has achieved definite distinction as a pianist. Mrs. Alma Lillie Hubbard is a vocalist of rare ability. She is musical directress of New Orleans University.

Prof. A. H. Colwell, famous baritone singer for years in the St. James A. M. E. Church choir, achieved a national reputation. The St. Marks Chanters, led by Jas. E. Gayle, have made popular phonograph records of Negro Spirituals.

"Jim" Europe, famous originator of "Jazz", says it originated in New Orleans. "We just picked it up. We played in the cafes, and finally graduated in it at the St. Charles Hotel. From there we were promoted to the Winter Gardens of New York." The sweet humdrum and inimitable melody of the "jazz" may be felt in much of the other lighter music of Louisianians. "2"

That many love songs, "Negro Spirituals" and various types of "reels", "ragtimes", and recent "jazz" originated in Louisiana there is no doubt. They were composed in the restaurants, on the plantations, railroads, and various places for assembling, working and lounging. There are several schools of music in the State, and music of all kinds is a large source of pleasure and enjoyment among all classes of Colored Louisiana.

There must be burning issues and topics on which a large number of the masses think and feel. There must be sufficient literature to make the people able to read and fond of literature. Unfortunately, Louisiana ranks high in its illiteracy. Increasing educational interest and facilities in the State will bring in the present generation a larger number of readers and consequently stimulation for more writing of an elevated and permanent character.

The most prolific writer the State has produced is Alice Dunbar Nelson, (Alice Ruth Moore) wife of the lamented poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar. Besides her numerous contributions to various national periodicals, she has written the following works; "Violets and Other Tales"; "Goodness of St. Rocque"; "The Negro in Louisiana"; "The School Speaker

and Entertainer"; and edited "Masterpieces of Negro Eloquence." Mrs. Nelson's works are of especial personal interest to the literati of New Orleans, because she was born in New Orleans, was a charming social figure there; taught school in the New Orleans Public School System, and wholly formed her life's career there. Her writings give evidence of familiarity with the French and Creole life, history and social Psychology.

Dr. John W. E. Bowen, born in Louisiana, has written extensively, and his writings are much read by ministers and lovers of race history. The following are some of his numerou writings: "National Sermons"; "Africa and the American People"; "The United Negro"; "The Educational History of the Negro". Bishop Robt. E. Jones and Dr. L. H. King, as editors of a religious pariodical, the South Western Chriatian Advocate, have made international reputations as writers on racial, civic, and religious topics.

Prof. A. E. Perkins has written extensively for national magazines and newspapers. His major productions are: "Negro Spirituals from the Far South"; "Sunday School Plans and Outlines"; "A Study of the Haitian People", unpublished; and "Historical Sketches and Romances" in "Who is Who in Colored Louisiana". (See Bibliography of the Negro Race," by M. N. Work.)

Ephraim Tyler, Louisiana's colored poet laureate, has written some genuine poetic verses. Rodolphe L. Desdunes is the author of "Nos Hommes et Notre Histoire", a valuable contribution to Creole history, literature, and biography. Madame Frances Joseph Gaudet wrote an interesting volume referring to her charitable work in the slums of New Orleans and in founding the Gaudet Reform School, entitled, "He Leadeth Me".

Notes:

"1" "Nos Hommes et Notre Histoire"—Pp. 113-122—R. L. Desdunes.
"2" "Negro Year Book" 1924, Pp. —Monroe N. Work.

CHAPTER IX

THE COLORED CREOLES OF LOUISIANA

Much has been said, but little written about the Colored Creoles of Louisiana and the Gulf Coast of Mississippi and Alabama. The following facts are generally applicable to Colored Creoles: They are usually gentle, somewhat reticent, and clannish; but less so as they are becoming more Americanized. Formerly, and considerably among the older ones still, a patios, a curruption of French, African and English is spoken. In school, church, and society their children are more easily governed than the average child. They are inclined to be obedient, quiet, and respectful. They are fully 90% members of the Catholic Church, and vary from lily white to dark brown in color, the majority show definite traces of French, Italian, and Spanish blood. Blacks who speak the patios and have similar characteristics and customs are also sometimes loosely included as Creoles. They like dancing, parties, and social affairs generally, and may be said to enjoy amusements in various forms immensely. They enjoy the characteristic of family fidelity, and until more recently divorce or separation was very uncommon among them. The women and girls are usually beautiful, and the men handsome. Their soft features, usually beautiful complexion, gentle ways and mild manners give to the women a charm that is compelling. As a group somewhat apart in the past from either white or colored Americans, they have not shown educational, social, nor economic edvancement equal to that of other colored groups, although they have produced some able and brilliant leaders and professional men.

Much discussion has been extant lately as to whether an issue of African and Latin European blood is or properly can be called "Creole". E. Larocque Tinker, author of a recent book, entitled "Toucoutou", on Creole life in earlier New Orleans,

strives, with many other of his predecessors writing on the same subject, to show that colored people cannot be Creoles save in the adjective sense, "as creole potatoes, creole lettuce, creole mules, creole negroes, or creole anything produced in Creole Louisiana". But Webster, after much discussion, includes persons of colored and Latin blood in America as Creoles. Encylopedia Britannica P. 409, says "Creole" has no distinction of colour. A creole may be a person of European, Negro, or mixed extraction." It must be concluded that the recent effort of American writers to exclude colored people from the term "Creole" is most likely the result of a wider separation of the whites from the Creoles of color in Louisiana and on the Coast than in earlier days. It is generally true of white and colored races in America to-day that all forms of separateness, even to nomenclature, are more definite and pronounced than they were half a century ago. The white Creoles, of whom there are hundreds of thousands in Louisiana and on the Coast, wish not to have the "lower caste" designated by the same nomenclature as that of themselves. Besides, "Creole" once had the meaning of aristocracy, culture, and exclusiveness among Europeans of Latin birth and descent, in America.

The colored Creoles of Louisiana and the Gulf Coast somewhat as the "blanc" of Haiti and San Domingo do yet, once formed a very distinct and exclusive caste, being regarded as "non blanc et non negre". Even till recently, and now in some few sections of the parishes where colored Creoles are numerous, they will not attend school with the blacks. I have seen funerals and church gatherings of Catholic Creoles where it was difficult to tell whether you were in a white or a colored audience. Even many of the darked ones have such soft features and hair, one could mistake them for a dark Latin. I attended the Capitol Theatre on North Claiborne Avenue one evening recently, where over a thousand persons of color packed the building. 95% of the audience showed visible mixture with white blood, and the majority were so fair that

it would have been impossible to tell them from white. Most of them reside below Canal Street or in what is known as "Downtown" in New Orleans.

Many Creoles were "free persons of colour", and as it was an old French law that the child take his nativity and citizenship from his father, this law was very frequently respected by the master and father of his colored child. Hence, before emancipation thousands were free and slave owners themselves. It may thus be easily seen how 1400 men of color were in the "Grand Seven Mile Parade" of Confederates that marched through New Orleans on 1861. Being themselves slave holders and close to the slave holder in business and economic interest, they naturally sympathized with the pro-slave cause. It must not be thought however, that all free men of color sided with slavery sentiment. The large majority were Union in sentiment and support, as well be seen by the fact that several thousand of them were actually in the Union Army.

It will be seen that free men of color, mostly Creoles, formed an important part of the economic life of the State. A committee of them petitioning General Banks in 1864, for certain political privileges, stated that they paid taxes on $15,000,000 worth of property in the State. Says ex-Governor Warmoth, "Many of the Colored members on the Reconstruction Legislatures in the State were men of ability and affairs, merchants, bankers, brokers, artisans, contractors, and large planters. Many were descendants of some of the best French and Spanish blood of the State. Many were educated in some of the best schools and universities." Alice Dunbar Nelson, in "Free Men of Color in Louisiana", makes substantially the same statement after much painstaking investigation and verification.

Another phase of Mullato, or Creole life in Louisiana requires careful study and analysis. Harriet Martineau says: "Creole mothers reared their daughters to be mistresses and concubines of white men. Their own men had often, to

marry darked women or so black into the plantations to find suitable wives, the girls saying "Ils sont si digoutant." "1". She continues, "They live in those strange little houses built close to the street and in rows on the Ramparts, (now Rampart Street) and kept and supported by white men. They suspect nothing till they receive a letter from their "man" telling them that he has married; or given them the property they live in. Others say nothing. Still others keep up the connection with these women after marriage. Many die heartbroken. They seldom make new unions after these unions with white men have been formed." "2"

Let us say, now that we are, with some exceptions, moving away from that social situation, that these unions were not, strictly violations of the freer moral code of the times. They did not, in fact, represent a state of loose promiscuity. It was a state of concubinage or polygomy, if not sanctioned, acquiesced in by the major society. The children very generally bore their father's name, had his protection, supervision, counsel, and support; and were not infrequently educated by him and given his property. The mother and father, were to all intents and purposes, being so accepted by the general community, wife and husband. The man frequently occupied the home with his "quasi wife" and his children. The law frequently took notice of these relations and in some aspects made the children legal heirs of their father. There was neither the social nor legal taint attached to such issue at the time as would be attached to it today. The question of relative merits of different groups constituting the Negro race in America to-day is a much "mooted" one. This much is clear, should we subtract from the race's achievement the contribution of the mulatto the loss would be very great. A Booker T. Washington or a Fredrick Douglass is not so easily explained. They are, nevertheless, a fact.

It is difficult to demonstrate or prove moral, physical, or psychological propositions. The factors involved are too

numerous, complex, and elusive. Most white writers on the subject of race mixture conclude by showing that the most able leaders have been mulattoes, among Negroes. Most colored writers say that there is an apparent lead of the mulatto on this score, but that tradition, custom, and the influence of the whites themselves have tended to give the mulatto this lead; that the mulatto had the advantage immediately after the Civil War particularly, since in the majority of instances there was closer fellow feeling toward him on the part of the whites, bringing out the old adage that "blood is thicker than water" even where there are both black and white blood mixed. To evaluate the infinite number of factors would be too big a task here; and even the sociologist supplied with much opportunity and material would find the question too complex for any ready or satisfactory solution. "3"

The Creole of Louisiana will fill an enlarged place as education social mixture and inter-marriage break down many of the old and useless barriers of clannishness and exclusiveness. His contribution will come more spontaneously and be further extended. The fact is the old Creole will be practically lost so far as a distinct group is concerned; and the group will amalgamate with the mass, adding, no doubt, something to the sum total of Negro race life.

Notes:

"1" "They are so distasteful."

"2" "Society in America" Vol. II. Pp. 326-327 Martineau.

"3" "Ray Stannard Baker in his very illuminating book "Following the Colour Line", discusses in Chapter VIII, the subject, "The Mulatto: Problem of Race Mixture". I quote here his conclusions:

"No one phase of the race question has aroused more acrimonious discussion than that of the mulatto, especially as to the comparative physical strength and intelligence of the black Negro and the mulatto, a subject which cannot be entered into.

"Full-blooded Negroes often make brilliant school and college records, even in comparison with white boys. It is the judgement of Hampton Institute, after years of careful observation, that there is no difference in ability between light and dark negroes. I quote from the Southern Workman, published at Hampton:

" 'The question as to the comparative intelligence of light and dark Negroes is one that is not easily settled. After long years of observation Hampton's records show that about an equal number of mulattoes and pure blacks have made advancement in their studies and at their work. While it is probable that the lighter students are possessed of a certain quickness which does not belong to the darker, there is a power of endurance among the blacks that does not belong to their lighter brethren'.

"As to the comparative accomplishment of light and dark Negroes after leaving school, the evidence is so confusing that I would not dare to enter upon a generalisation; that question must be left to the great scientific sociologist who will devote a lifetime to this most interesting problem in human life."

CHAPTER X

"THE HAUNTED HOUSE IN ROYAL STREET"

In Quaint Old New Orleans

There stands a house on Royal and Governor Nicholls streets on the "River" side of the one and on the "Uptown" side of the other. Rue Royale was really "royal" in the days of the Pontalbas, the Marignys and the Villeres. At the upper end of the street were wealth, business trade, and aggressive commerce with Paris, London, and West Indies Islands. Further down and towards its lower end were fashionable residences where resided the most aristocratic families in the Vieux Carre, or French section. The Cabildo stood in imposing dignity just across the square, and nearby was the noted Ursuline Convent, since removed to a fashionable Uptown section. The tall spires of the world-famed. St. Louis Cathedral rose in the near distance. One might hear its organ chimes while princes, presidents, and potentates knelt at its alter in penitence and humble confession.

This quaint old house in Royal Street, once the center of wealth, culture, and aristicracy, is not visibly worn with time. Paint and rehabiliation have done well their work. Yet as the wigged and powdered old man still shows through these, all his years, so does the old house. Since this old house and Madame Delphine Laulaurie are the figures around which this story weaves itself, we shall now look for a bit into the intimate life of both.

Madmoiselle Delphine McCarthy completed at the age of twelve a course in education in the famed Old Ursuline Convent. Her wealthy father, wishing her to have the advantage of the culture and refinement of French universities, sent her and eleven other young ladies to Paris to be educated

at his personal expense. Completing her education Madmoiselle with her companions returned to the States, where she easily stepped forward as the reigning belle of the colonial society. Her rare grace, charm, and beauty made her sought by beaux far and wide. She was soon Madame Laulaurie, wife of a popular physician of the thriving young metropolis.

A tragedy fell on the home of Madame Laulaurie soon after her marriage. Her mother, Madame McCarthy, a highly capable and energetic woman, was mysteriously murdered on her St. Bernard plantation by her slaves one night. Her hundreds of slaves and vast wealth fell to Madame Laulaurie, her only daughter. Although highly cultured, refined, talented, influential, and of proud lineage, she possessed a violent temper and an abnormally cruel disposition. Some commentators argue to the contrary, but the weight of testimony and evidence is too heavy against them. Her neighbors, the newspapers of that day, the "Advertiser", "L'Abeille", and the "Courier", all tell a tale that not only accuses, but convicts and condemns. But to the thread of the story.

A neighboring lady by chance passing an upstairs window could see from her own house overlooking an open court of Madame's yard that day. She heard a child scream and saw it dart through this open court toward a stairway, followed in hot pursuit by Madame Laulaurie carrying a cowhide whip in her hand. Up the stairways, through the latticed veranda, into and through the belvedere, up and out on the open roof they fly, Madame furious, the little slave girl screaming in terror. On they go in riot and tumult, till the terrified child swings herself out and hangs suspended from a ledge. Far down, some fifty feet from this third story roof, are the hard stones. The lady at the window covers her face to avoid the dreadful sight. There is a brief pause, a dull thud. The child has fallen, or been thrown to the ground by Madame. It lies there limp, silent, dead. Tremulous hands of frightened slaves remove it quickly. The lady stunned, still keeps vigil at that window, for night is coming on. When the shadows

become heavy, and darkness covers the earth, an old, nearly filled well or cistren is used as the child's secret grave. But as Webster says, "Murder will out. God has neither nook nor corner in his whole creation where the guilty can hide the secret and be safe in it".

For the remainder of this story, I shall quote almost verbatim, from George W. Cable: "An old slave cook who had been kept tethered to a chain some twenty feet long, dreamed one night that the curtains were afire. The idea of setting the kitchen afire seized her half maddened brain. She executed that idea. The place is on fire! Citizens rush to the rescue. 'Where are the slaves? some ask. 'Never mind the slaves, save the valuables,' says Madame. 'Search that garret, there Montreiul', says a leader. Madame begs with her engaging sweetness, that gentlemen save the valuables. They break into a den. Two Negresses are dragged out. One has an iron collar about her neck and both are weighted with heavy iron chains about their feet and body. 'Keep on searching. There are other slaves in there, says a leader of the impatient and maddening group of citizens. 'We could scarce look upon the horrible sight', says the editor of the 'Advertiser'. 'The most savage heart could not have witnessed the spectacle unmoved. One slave had a large hole in his head. His body was covered with scars from head to foot and was filled with worms. Seven victims were lead out, one after the other, guant wild-eyed, famished, starved, crippled for life. Madam's quick wit still holds her in good stead. She hastily repairs to her room and prepares for flight. Before the angry crowd has realized it, she is making a headlong flight toward an anchored boat on the shores of Lake Ponchartrain. The dazzed crowd follows in hot pursuit; but too late. Madame has made good her escape; has crossed the Lake to Mandeville, and is soon leaving Mobile via steamer for Paris.

"Her trusty black coachman and right hand ally in cruelty to his fellow bondsmen, returns. The infuriated mob seizes the horses; kills them; breaks the coach into pieces.

And one need not guess what happened to the black co-partner in crime". "1"

The maddened crowd rememberes the whispered and suppressed rumors, verified by the lady who stood at the window when she saw by dim torch light the little black form covered in the secret grave. The skeleton of another slave is disclosed in the search. The conclusion is inevitable, both from Mr. Coleman's and Mr. Warrington's comparatively mild statements, that Madame Laulaurie was guilty of the most inhuman cruelty; for unless there were extraordinary circumstances connected with the act, no rich, influential white woman would have been driven from the country about a slave. The fact of her being told to leave proves that some cruel offense had been committed. "2"

Madame Laulaurie died at the age of sixty-eight, being torn to pieces by a wild boar while on a hunt in France, tradition has it.

For years no one occupied the Old Mansion on Royal Street. No one would occupy it, it seemed. The superstitious claimed to have heard noises, groans, screams, shutting of of windows and doors. Be this as it may, the old house gained a dreadful reputation, and no one dared live in it. Its tall stairways, its dark garrets, the old brick house where the servants of the "Mansion" ate, slep, and were incarcerated; the somberness of the whole pile and place, gave it a forbidding aspect through a century nearly, being occupied only for briefest intervals. Hence, it came to be known as the "Haunted House."

Immediately following the civil war it was used for a mixed school for white and colored girls for a brief while, when the unsatisfactory practice of mixing the two races here was protested and discontinued. In 1878-7879 a colored high school was run in the old building. It soon closed. To-day the old house is used for a rescue home for "down and out"

white boys. Mr. W. J. Warrington, the manager of the place is one of the South's most excellent men, and has been successfully carrying forward his work with fullest community approval and support. But no building in the Vieux Carre, the old Creole quarters, that most quaint and interesting part of New Orleans, has more fascinating, and at the same time, tragic and weird history. "3"

"1" "Strange True Stories of Louisiana". Pp. 192-223—Geo. W. Cable.

"2" "See Daily States, N. O., La., Nov. 1, 1924. Also Warrington Messenger, (Contemporary date).

"3" "For a good account of "The Haunted House" in Royal Street, read "Fabulous New Orleans." Pp. 202-217—Lyle Saxon.

CHAPTER XI

MARIE PHILOME LAVEAU

(ci git)

"Marie Philome (Glapion) Lauveau ce dec le 11 Juin 1879, agee de soivante deaux ans.

"Elle fut bonne mere; bonne amie: et regrette par tous ceux qui l'ont connue. "Passants priez pour elle."

This inscription appears on the neat tomb of a woman of color who is buried in the Old St. Louis Cemetary, on Rampart and Basin Sts., and who lived and died in New Orleans, and who by a strange charm held sway over thousands of all races, ranks, and creeds for nearly two generations of time. Translated, the inscription reads: "Marie Laveau died June 11, 1897, aged 62 years. She was a good mother and a good friend; and mourned by all who knew her. Passers-by say prayers for her."

We would know immediately from the request, "Passers-by say prayers for her," that she was a Catholic, and we would guess from her name that she was of French extraction. "La-veau" means, literally, the butcher, dealer in calf meat or beef. Just how this name actually fitted Marie, we do not know.

This most remarkable woman came from a long line—seven generations—of dealers in the African—Haitian "Voodoo", or sometimes called when anglicized, "hoodoo." Her parents ahead of her were dealers in the "black art." For nearly two-hundred years this family had lived on St. Ann Street in a little low adobe-looking house. The children held this home as their ancestors passed. And all of the women had been specialists in the "Voodoo-Cult". But it was left to Marie to raise this werid superstition to the "dignity of a profession." Many were the votaries of Marie's art, who, although rich and cultured, white and colored, stole into her mysterious chambers to be told why a lover had become cold;

why a wife's love seemed dying; why the business was going bad; why the baby was sick; and why any and all kinds of "bad luck" had come upon the individual. Marie would "commune with spirits" and give the answer and suggest the remedy. "Not as a reward, but, "un piece d'or" would be required to satisfy the spirit.

Ted Luizza, writing of her in the "New Orleans Item Tribune", says her followers worshipped her superstition with a blind devotion. To them it was a religion. Formerly the cult had met in the Old Congo Park, now Beauregard Square, just behind which is now stands "America's Most Interesting City's "$2,000,000 Auditorium, and where Abraham Lincoln future prophet of the ages, stood and saw the slave trader auction off the beautiful young quadroon slave to the lusty slave trader, swearing meanwhile, if he ever got a chance to hit slavery he would hit it hard. But, Marie and her worshippers were finally driven from the Park, and they took refuge in the dismal swamps away out on Lake Ponchatrain on St. John's Day, June 24, on the occasion of the "Annual Feast." Hundreds sought her in her sylvan camps. An early photo of her tom b,before it was sealed with the marble slab, shows a little girl standing before it in reverence making a "luck cross" on the plaster.

No magic art dealer ever plied his trade in New Orleans with such tremendous success. She had a host of friends, and it is said that the police force and city fathers gave her an open right of way. Under the black cover of night, there could be seen going to Marie's adobe house some of the richest white people of the city.

This strange superstition or African-Pagan religion, had as its basic principles animalism or snake worship. Mounted on a box with the "sanctified snake" enclosed, Marie, the high priestess, would exhort to her devoties on the "omnipitence" of the serpent, its magical powers, et cetera. These ceremonies and exercises occurred at night, usually in

the woods where the darkness and gloom would aid its mystic effect.

These rites and this religion gave the necessary mystery. Tradition and records tell of some of New Orleans, most select whites, being secret patrons of Marie. Superstitious Creoles, Negroes, awaking to find a black powder, a rag with strang smelling substance on it, ran crying to Marie, in Creole, "mo-voudoed; succour moi, Marie, Si-vous plait." She would then work her "Belle Wanga." Simply dust, burnt corn, crushed beans, chalk and what not—would then be scattered about the place to remove this "gris gris."

The priestess, working her body and mind up into a spasm, sent the electrical power through her excited followers, when finally the demoniac yells and prostrations indicated that the "spirit was working."

The voodoo cult was in existence in Haiti at the time of the slave uprisings, in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. It seemed that the leaders or priest and priestess of this cult were able to exercise considerable influence over their fellowers, going so far as to imbue the slave insurrectionists with great courage. These leaders were also called "papa-lois" and "mamma-lois." Their followers have been known to sacrifice their lives under the inspiration of its "magic power." Toussaint is said to have made good use of it through leaders of the art. Worked up into a frenzy, it is said that the African slaves could be led to fight with desperate and unyielding courage. '1'

This mullatress was a woman of imperious mean and striking personality. Beyond question she possessed a superlatively dynamic personality. She moreover had great "pull" with the "law", police force and city administrations. It was not till civilization made inroads on her haunts that the police ordered Marie to "move on." It was then that she and her followers repaired to the dismal swamp of Lake Ponchartrain to ply their religious trade and carry on their rites. '2'

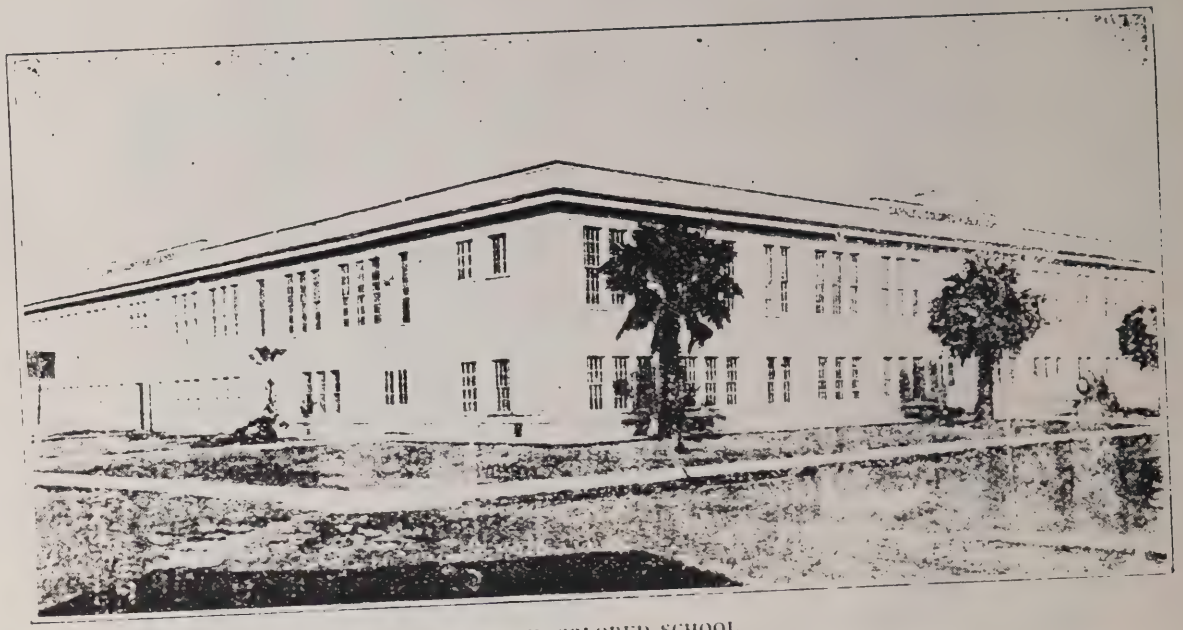
As the years pass Marie Laveau's name becomes more

and more linked with the mystic side of Old New Orleans' life. Many persons now make visits to her tomb; and some of the more superstitious, in the form of a pilgrimage. Lyle Saxon in his book "Fabulous New Orleans" devotes much attention to her strange life and influence; while Ted Luizza devotes a Sunday "Item Tribune" page to her life. In spite of the fact that this magnetic woman was an imposter the spell she casts still lingers, and even today a Creole child listens in awe when told, "Marie Louveau will catch you."

'1' A. E. Perkins:—"A Study of the Haitian People." Ms. P. 67.

"The voodoo cult was in existence in Haiti at the time of the slaves uprisings, in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. It seems that the leaders or priest and priestess of this cult were able to exercise considerable influence over their followers, going so far as to imbue the slaves insurrectionists with great courage. Their followers have been known to sacrifice their lives under the inspiration of its "magic power." Toussaint is said to have made good use of it through leaders of the art. Worked up into a frenzy, it is said that the African slaves could be led to fight with desperate and unyielding courage."

'2' Lyle Saxon:—"Fabulous New Orleans." P. 237. "The first reference to "black magic" in official documents, or rather the first reference, which I have been able to find, is in 1782 during the Spanish regime in New Orleans. Galvez was governor, and in a musty document on file at the Cabildo, a document which telly of imports and exports of the colony, one is startled to find a terse sentence prohibiting further importation of negro slaves from Martinique, "as these negroes are too much given to voodooism and make the lives of the citizens unsafe." There is subject for thought here, for Galvez was not a man given to superstitution for fear. He was a soldier primarily and a daring one at that, and if he saw fit to bar negroes of Maritnique from the city of New Orleans, it is probable that he had good reason."



DANNEEL COLORED SCHOOL
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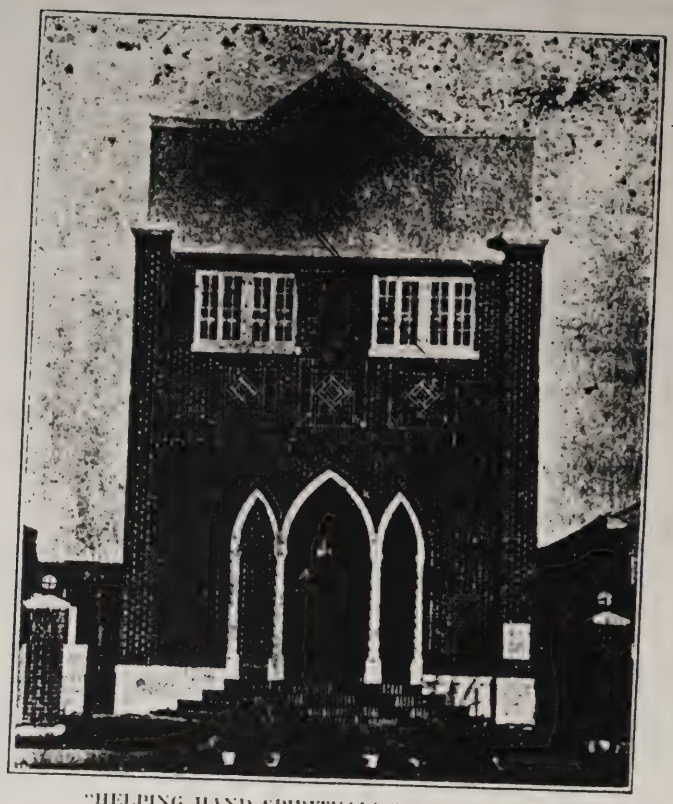

"HELPING HAND SPIRITUALIST TABERNACLE"
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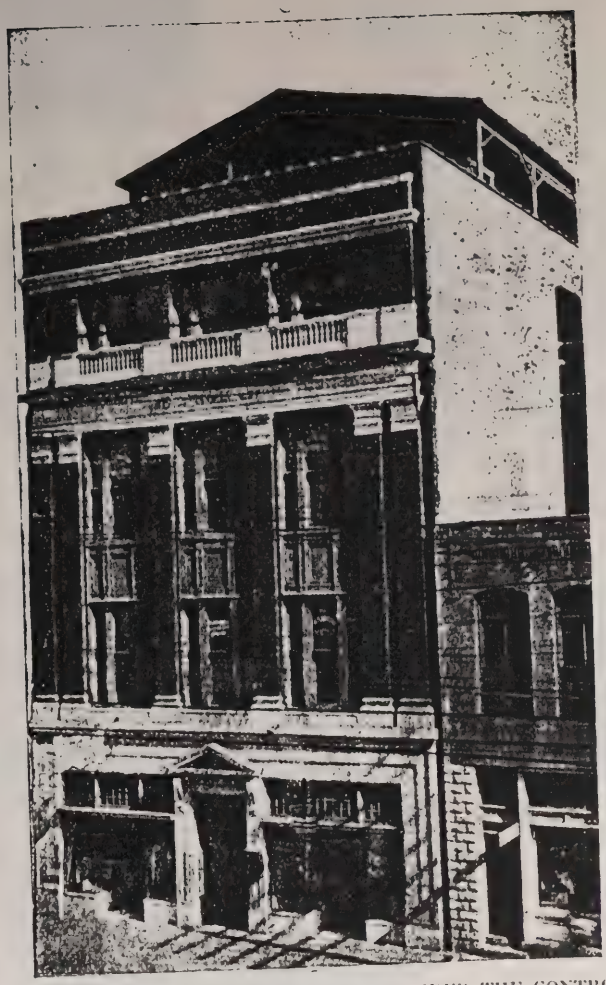

CALANTHEAN TEMPLE AT SHREVEPORT, LA., UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GRAND COURT OF CALANTHEAN, JURISDICTION OF LA.
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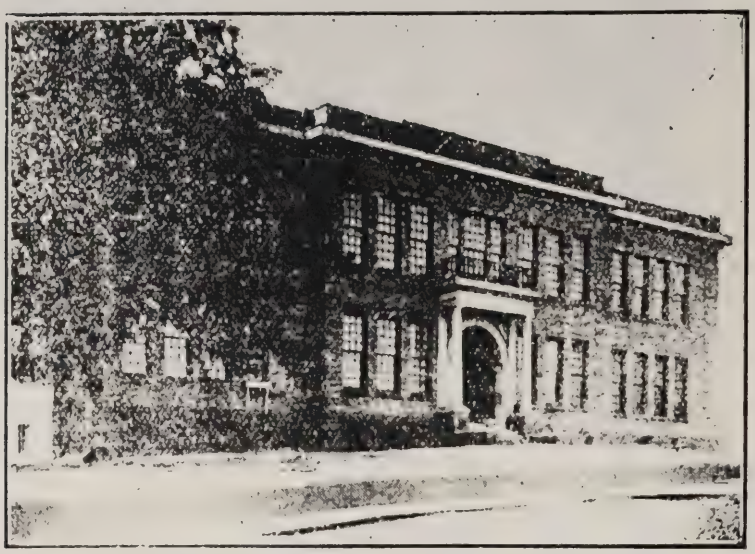
A GRADUATING CLASS IN BEAUTY CULTURE, MDME. WHITE, Mgr.



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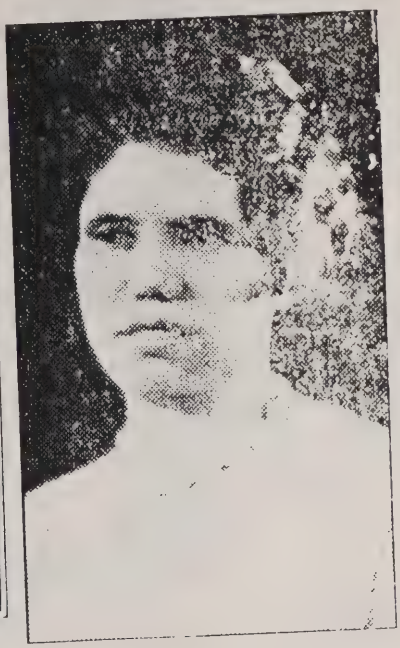

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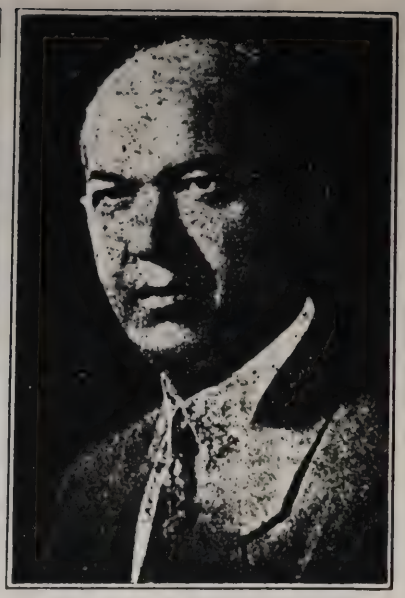

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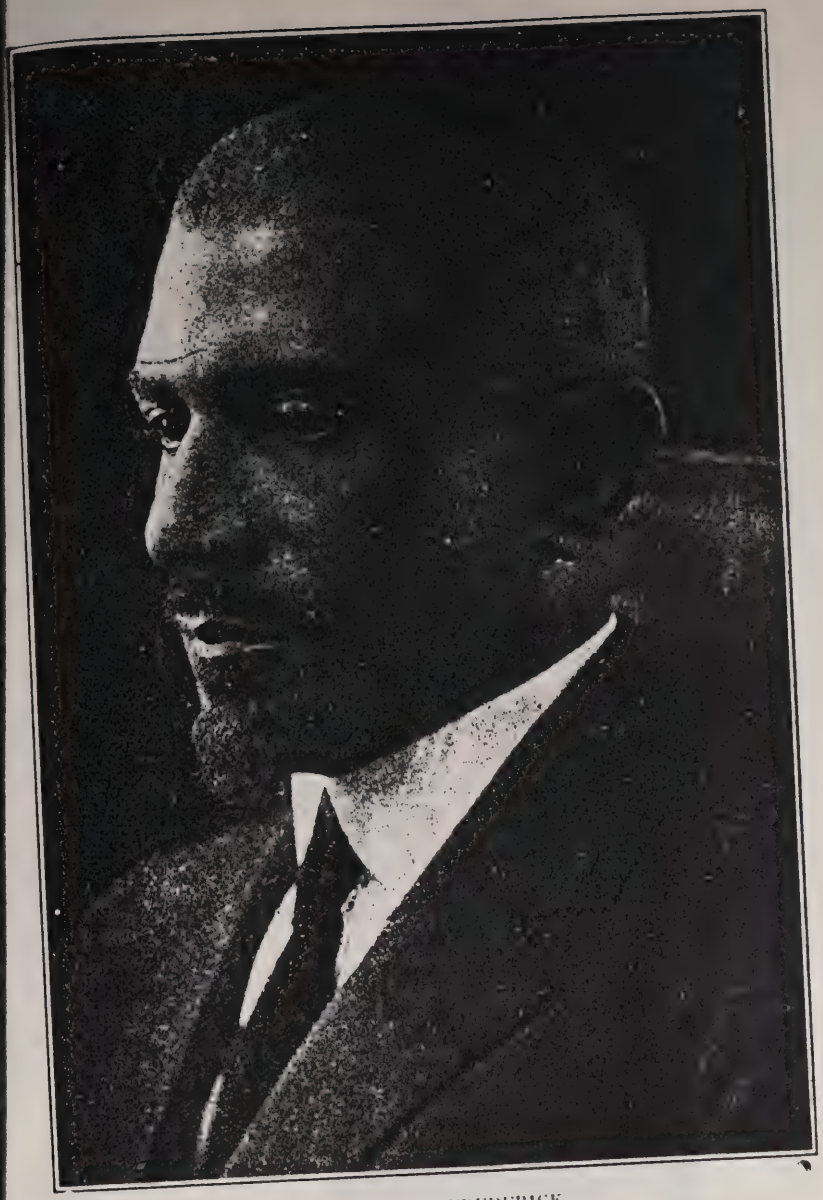

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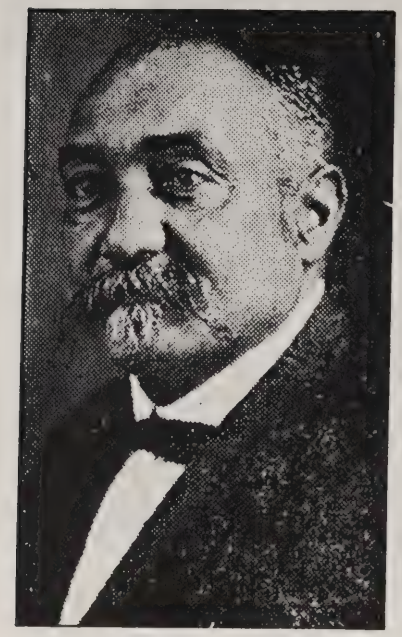

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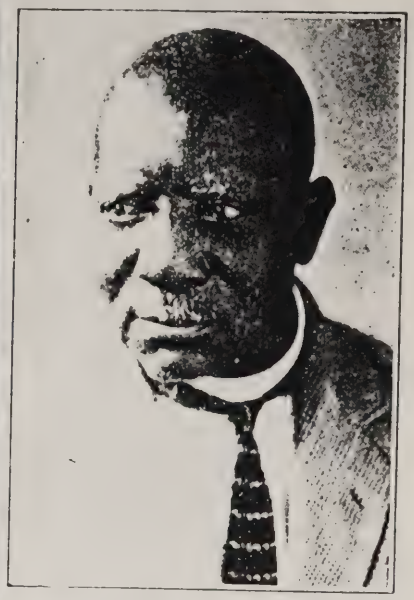

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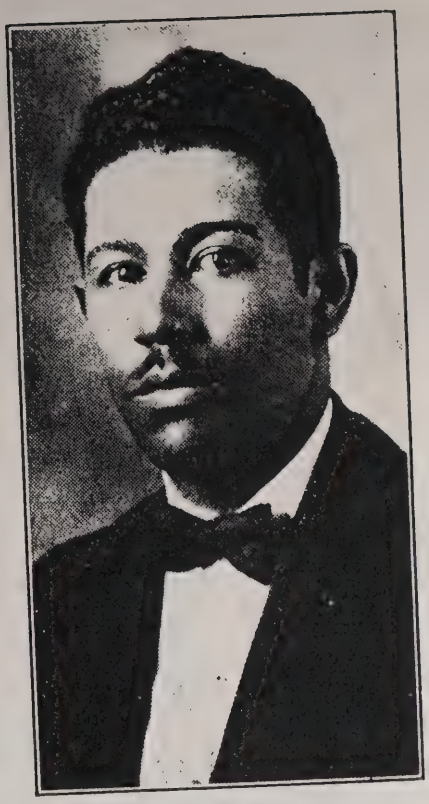

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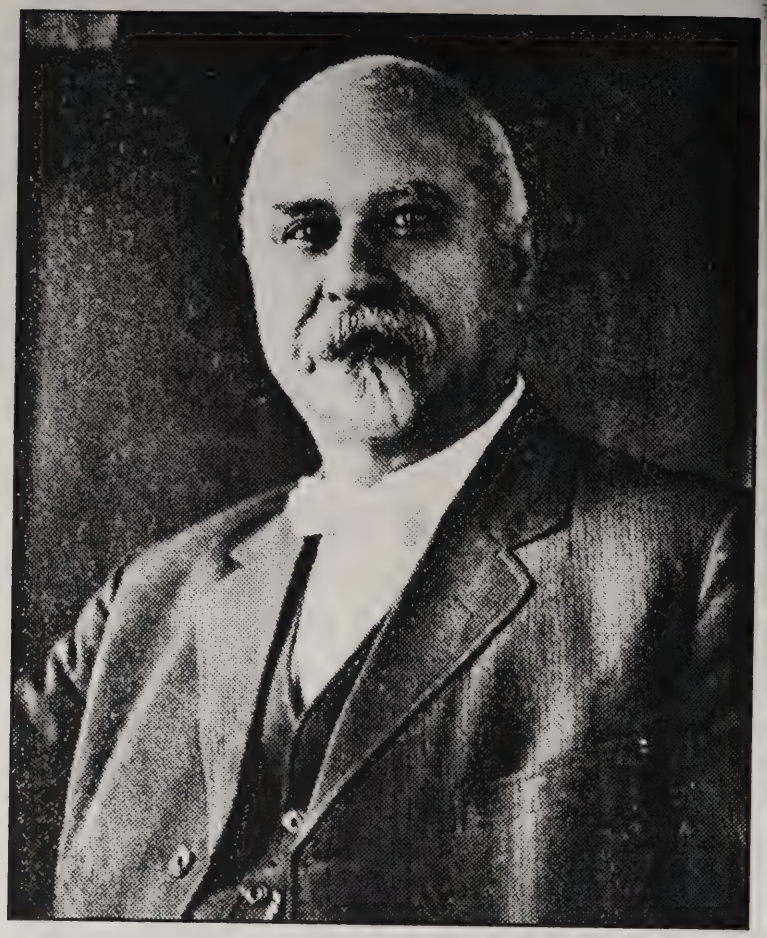

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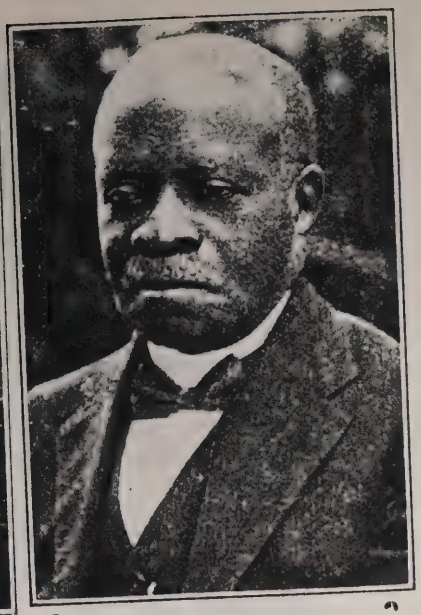

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J. R. PATTERSON

W. H. MITCHELL, JR.,
Secretary Y. M. C. A.
New Orleans

MONROE HIGH SCHOOL AND GRAD. CLASS, 1928
M. J. FOSTER, Prin. (Extreme Lower Left.)

P. B. SMITH,
Principle Gaudet Normal Ind. School
New Orleans, La.

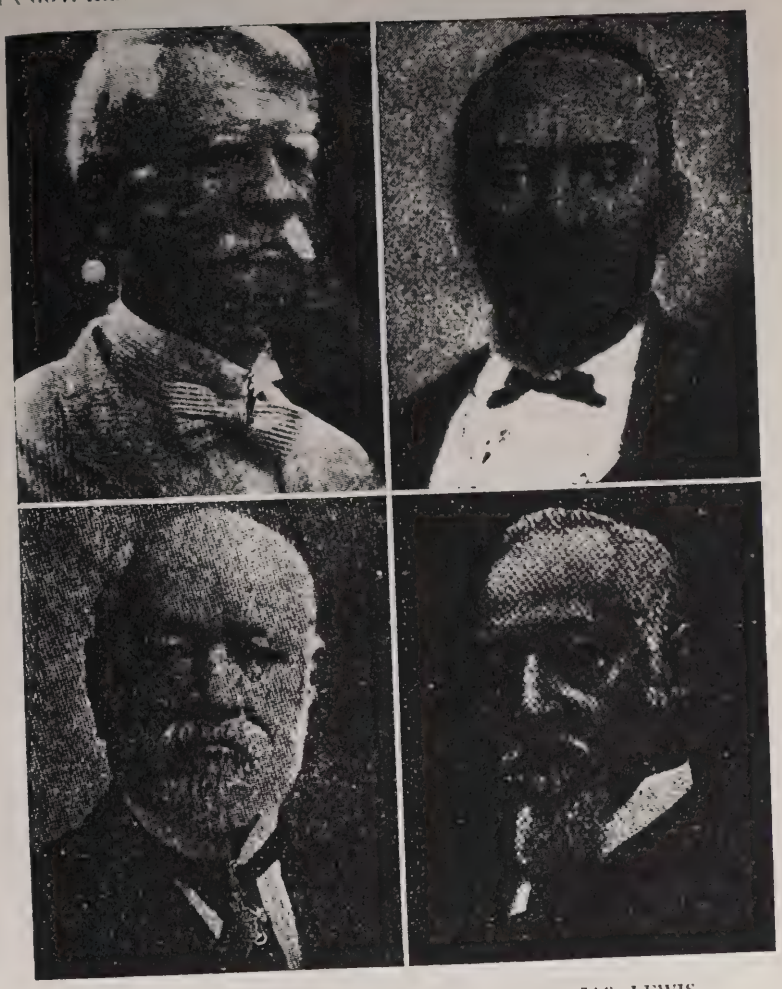
THE HON. R. H. BURNS,
Monroe, La.

J. T. MILLER, M. D.
Monroe, La.

SOUTHERN BURIAL ASSOCIATION
Bogalusa, La.

EX-GOV. HENRY CLAY WARMOTH

EX-LT. GOV. OSCAR JAMES DUNN

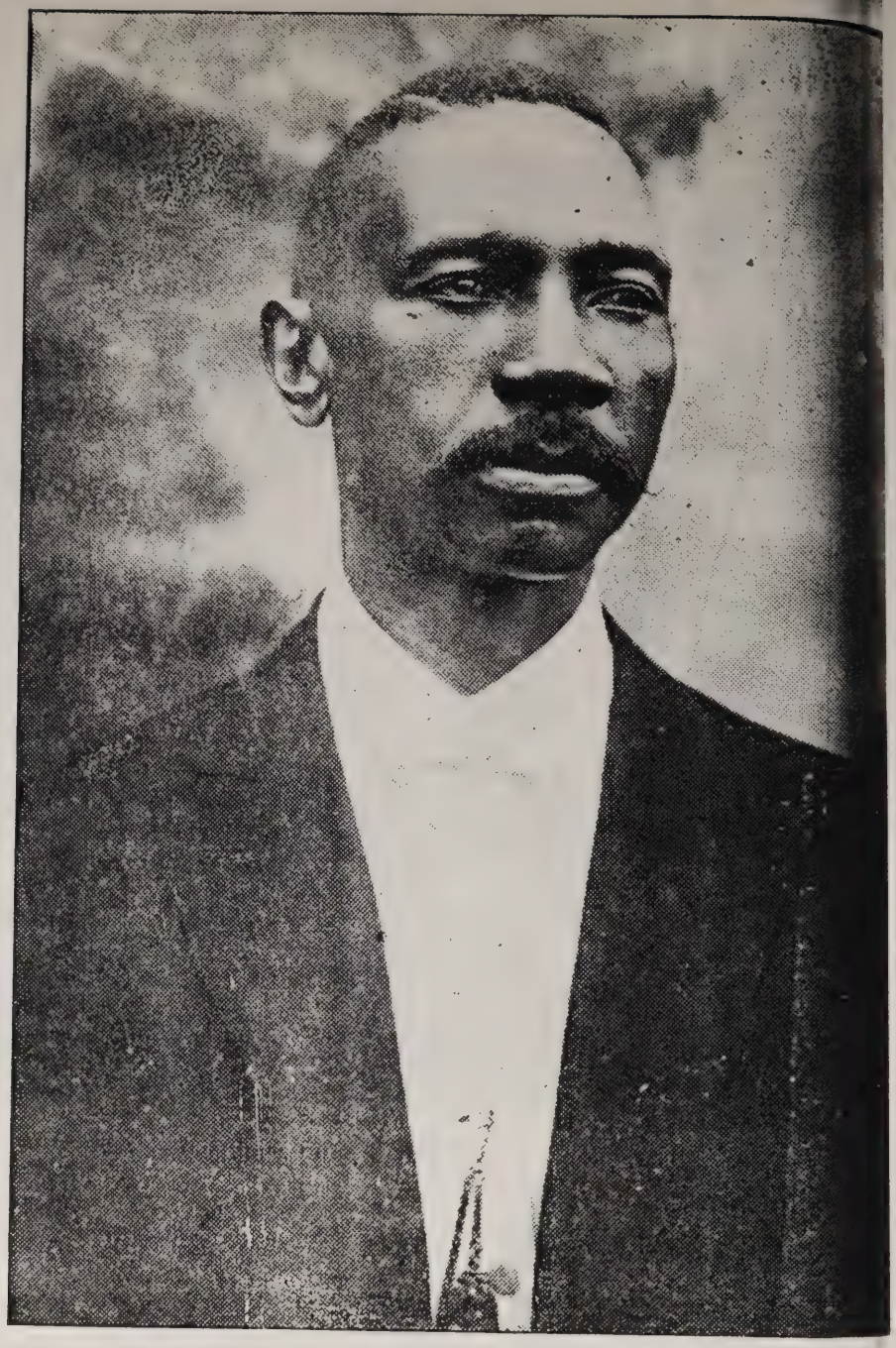


EX-ACT. GOV. P. B. S. PINCHBACK

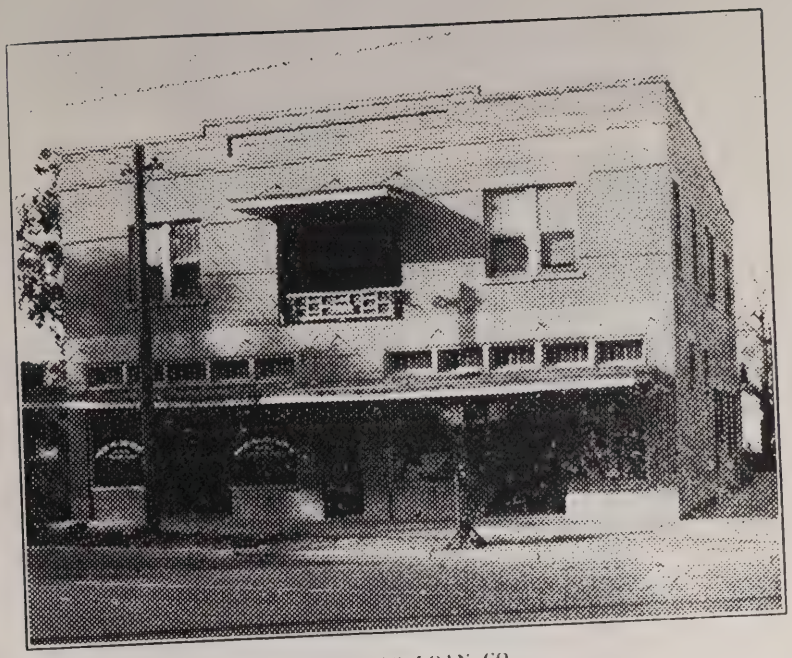
COL. JAS. LEWIS
Political Leader

T. E. PERKINS

D. W. RHODES, UNDERTAKER & EMBALMING CO.
New Oreans



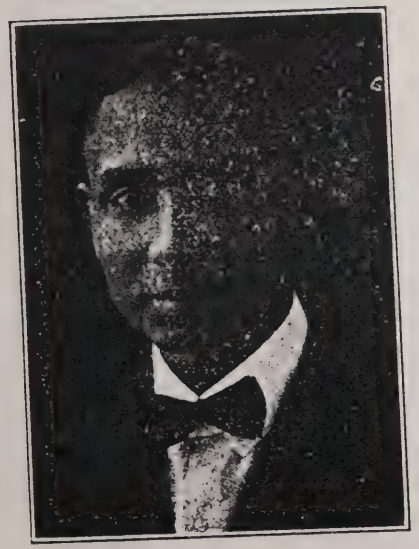
REV. LUKE ALLEN, Pastor Avenue Bapt. Church, Shreveport.



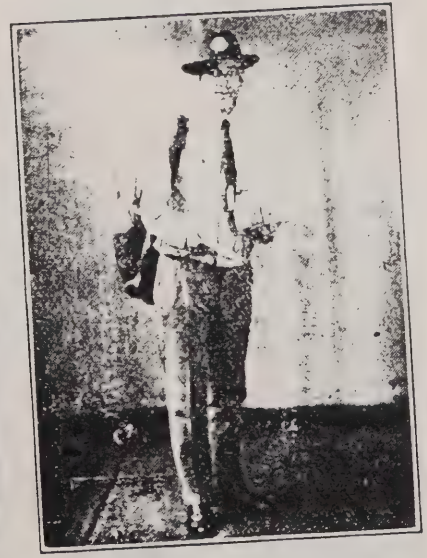
DOUGLAS LOAN CO.

HON. H. M. DAVIS, Shreveport
Grand Master Mosaico, G. L. O. of La.

MRS. V. B. THOMPSON,
Founder Juvenile Delinquent Workers,
New Orleans, La.



G. W. RICHMOND, B. S., A. B.,
Vice-Prin. Thomy Lafon School,
New Orleans, La.



MR. FERDINAND WILTZ,
U. S. Mail Carrier
New Orleans, La.

D. V. COOPER, M. D.
Bogalousa, La.

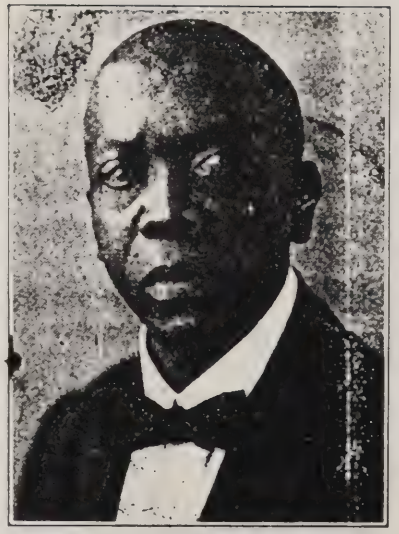
MRS. NELLIE WICKER,
New Orleans, La.

MRS. S. W. GREEN,
Society Leader,
New Orleans, La.

GRAND MASTER CAPT. W. T. M. GRANT,
F. & A. M. State La.

DR. S. J. ROBINSON, D. D. S.,
New Orleans, La.

MRS. SADIE A. SMITH,
Jeanes Fund Agt.,
Washington Parish, La.
(Lately Agt. Gaudet Nor & Ind. School.)

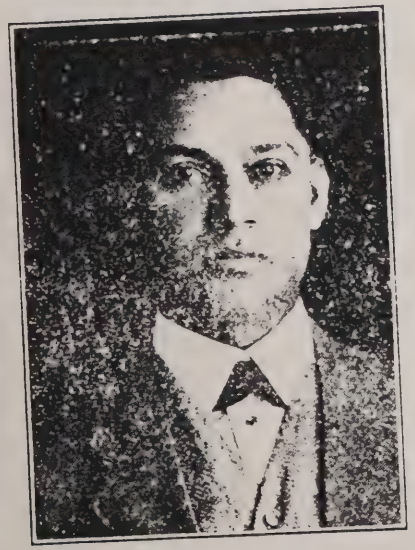


S. J. GREEN, A. B., A. M.
Prin. Thomy Lafon School
New Orleans, La.

DR. L. M. VERDUN,
Bogalusa, La.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
Shreveport, La.

REV. J. W. LEE,
P. C. Presbyterian Church
New Orleans, La.



W. J. VIDAL, M. D.
Baton Rouge, La.

GRAND MASTER G. C. WILLIAMS,
F. A. & M.
Shreveport, La.

BIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

DR. J. S. CLARK, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.
Educator - President of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

CLARK, JOSEPH S., born June 7, 1871, to Phillip S. and Jane Clark, Sparta, La. Elementary education in Bienville Parish and Coleman College. Entered Bishop College 1894, remaining short time. Graduated Leland University, New Orleans, 1901. Further training, University Chicago and Howard University. Completing his college work, he immediately entered the field of education. For 13 years he was President of Baton Rouge College, Baton Rouge, La. Here he showed marks of the man he was to be. The college grew and prospered. From Baton Rouge College he was elected President of Southern University, Baton Rouge,La., which position he has held, and still holds, for the last sixteen years. The school with its thirty modern buildings, well equipped, a student body of nearly 1000, a plant valued at over $1,000,000.00, is among the leading State schools of the South. When the school opened it contained in material equipment a one-building plant, and had but 50 students. Dr. Clark is one of America's foremost educators, and is in demand as a public speaker and a counselor in educational and civic matters constantly. He is beyond doubt one of the race's most forceful speakers and is a man of rare grace and charm. He is a member N. A. A. C. P., and was president of that body, was president N. T. A. in Colored Schools, and is now member Board Trustees of that organization. He is a member of the State Interracial Committee, National Negro Bus. League, member Board Trustees Leland College, and Coleman College, is member of American Rating Committee, and the American Geographical Society. His family consists of his wife, formerly Miss Octavia Head, and son, Felton, who is an educator and is at present President of The Louisiana State Colored Teachers Association, and a member of Southern University Faculty. They reside on the beautiful campus where President Clark has rendered so many years of valuable and fruitful service.

One of Dr. Clark's favorite sayings is, "Live a God-fearing life, work unselfishly, do your best, and you will reap what you sow." His life's record bears up eloquently the wisdom of that doctrine. There is no man in Louisiana better loved than Dr. Clark. None go to Southern University without catching the inspiration of his fine spirit, noble presence, and unselfish attitude. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend."

MRS. IDA TROPEZ-KING, P. D., G. M. N. G.
H. H. Ruth of Louisiana.

BIOGRAPHY

WICKER, PROF. ALBERT; b. N. O.; son of Albert Wicker, Sr., Francis A. Wicker, pub. sch. teach. in N. O.; also clerk in Fed. Land Of. Elemen. Ed. obtained pub. sch. of N. O. and Straight Col. Grad. A. B. N. O. Univ. Stud. law and aband. same for teaching. Is now prin. Bienville Sch., N. O.and Eve. No. 2. N. O. Married Ella Brischo, daught. Jas. Brischo and Ella Tucker, Ohio. Has beautiful home 2430 Bienville St., N. O. Prom. mem. A. M. E. Ch., mem. Omega Psi. Phi. Frater. supporter of Y. M. C. A., Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows. Esteem. as prom. leader in N. O. and La. Prof. Wicker died Aug. 30, 1928.

TALBERT, GEO. W. b. N. O., La., Educa. Haven Insti. Bay St. Louis, Hyde Park Hi. Sch. Chi., Straight Col. N. O.; grad. Meharry Col. Nash. Tenn., and made dental exam. Became din. car. waiter, Open. high. equip. office at 2252 Dryades St., N. O. very successful. and mar. Miss Christelle Collins, Jul. 3, 1926, prim. teach. in N. O. Mother resides at Bay St. Louis Miss., mem. Dryades St. Y. M. C. A. Resides 4122 Clara St., N. O.

MOSS, ARNOLD L., b. N. O. became porter in barber shop, porter in Cloth. store, $5. per wk., prom. position of floor-walker, checker, then head sales. Final. made ship. clerk, and aft. 22yrs. went in bus. for himself. Org. firm of Geddes & Moss, Under. & Embalm. com., capt. $3,000,000. Firm worth today over $100,000, employs 17 pers.. owns $70,000.00 worth auto. inclu. Cadalacs, ambulances, and fur. coaches. The bus. of. occupys first flr. bldng.; sec. flr., pretty Chapel, beautiful Funer. home, 2120 Jackson Ave. N. O., one of most modern in U. S. and super. in its appointments. Upon death of Geo. W. Geddes he succeed. him in business. Attend. sch. but three weeks, still manifests good educational ability. Mar. Miss Ellen Malasco, native of N. O., and att. sch. under her. Aft. 12 yrs. happy mar. life, wife died. To her were born 5 child., all of whom died. He later mar. Miss Marie Coca. Few men cover a larger scope than does Mr. Moss. Mr. Moss is Sect. and Treas. of his firm; treas. Longshoreman; Treas. Lad. of Delisches; Pres. N. O. Civic League; Pres. N. O. Hospital Assn. Pres. La. Furner.

Directors; is leader in developing Straight Col., is mem. Central Congrega. Ch.

SHEFFIELD, DR. J. O., M. D., Grad. Meharry Med. Col.; served interne Flint Goodridge Hospital, N. O., passed with big marks, Stat. Bd. Ex. in La. & Miss. B. Victoria, Tex., son of Geo. W. and Jennette Sheffield; is one of 6 child., each of others serv. as prin. pub. schools. Grad. of Victoria Hi. Sch. and Bishop Col. Tex., B. S., 1920. Spent 1 yr. in Fla. Sta. Col., and decided to become a physician. Coming to N. O., he allied himself with Tulane Bapt. Ch. and takes active part in ch. affrs. Mem. Chi Delta Mu. frater.; Woodman, Ind. Benev. P. O. Elks, and other frater. organizations. Single, socially popular, Res. 3000 Danneel St., N. O.

YEARWOOD, REV. ARTHUR CLIFFORD, A. B. B. Oph. O. D., D. D., b. Georgetown, British Guiana, S. A., s. of Thos. R. and Louise P. Yearwood. Moth. still living; fath., master cabinet maker, deceased. Early ed. received in British Guiana, completing elemen., hi. and col. educa. Became prin. of Sans Souci Sch. Entered McGill Univ. Montreal, Can., and grad. Specialized in Northern Ill. Col., where receiv. degrees Bach. Ophtalomology and Dr. Optics. Enjoyed lucretive practice; but entered min. in A. M. E. Z. Ch., pastor. sever. import. stations. Pastored Petty's Metropolit. Chapel 5 yrs.; Made P. E. in his church. Resides 2707 Belmont Pla. N. O. Unmarried, Mason, mem. Tabernacle of La.; was 4 min. speaker for gov. during World War. Rec'ved degree of D. D. Livingston Col. View of his aim to set. in N. O., he has made several good real estate invest. Active in bus. in N. O.

BROWN, ROBT. ELMER, Sr., A. B., A. M., Educator. Made Prin. Shreveport Cen. Hi. Sch., and is now head of same. 29 yrs. in sch. work. Scores of young people have been turned into right road and are succed. by his instruc. B. Tex., son of Rev. W. W. Brown, and Lucy M. Brown, deceased. Att. Hi. Schs. of Brnhen, Bryan, and Houston, Tex. Enter. Wiley Univ., Marsh., Tex., graduating. Did special work Univ. Chi., rec'd special instruc. Inter. Correspond. School, Scraton,

Penn. Taught in Philander Smith Col., Little Rock, Ark. 2 yrs.; Natural Sci. Wiley Univ. 15 yrs. and same at Geo. R. Smith Col. Sedalia, Mo., and at Normal Col. Ala. Gifted writer and speaker; '01, wrote pamphlet title, "Look Ere You Leap," att. large circula. Was active in arous. patriotism during World War; sold Liberty bonds. Pub. 1917 song of own composi. which proved popular, "Off to the War." Marri. Miss S. B. Donegan. Four sons. Takes act. inter. in M. E. Ch. of which he is a loyal memb. He is memb. Psi Phi Frater., Amer. Woodmen, Master Mason, and Shriner. Address, 1200 Pierce Ave., Shreveport, La.

BOWERS, CHAS. H., M. D., prom. young physician; B. Houma, La., son Rev. Frank and Margaret Bowers. Att. sch. Baldwin, La., N. O. Univ., from where he grad. degree A. B., '15. Enter. Mehary same yr. and grad. '19, degree M. D. Passed Med. B'd in N. O. immediately; built up excellent prac. Mar. Miss Cassie Collins. One beautiful daught. Dee Ione. Resides 2207 La. Ave., N. O.; maintains offices Pythian Temp., and Prov. Phar. 2139 La. Ave. Mem. First St. M. E. Ch., num. fraternal orders. Belongs to foremost social clubs, is active in social affirs. Pres. New O. Col. Alumni Associa. Is deeply inter. in his Alma Mater. A speaker of power and personality, he exerts large influence.

JONES, JOS. W., Engag. in Real Estate and Ins. Motto early in life "A penny saved is equivalent to two pennies earned." One of the wealthiest col. men in N. O. Engaged in several business activ.; U. S. Customs Grd., Chr. Ex. B'd Douglas Loan Co., Member B'd Eagle Life Ins. Co., B. 58 yrs. ago; parents: Hy. and Henrietta Pones, former of Norfork, Va., latter, Md. Attended Par. Sch., entered Leland Univer., N. O., Aft. grad. learned trade jour. cooper; finally entered U. S. Gov. serv. as Custom Grd. He has accumulated much property. Organized with others, Citizens' Inv. Co. One of founder men. Eagle Life Ins. Co., and first V. Pres. So. Pub. Co. Mr. Jones is married, his first wife, Miss Annie Kirby, mother of 3 children. Later married Miss Fannie G. Roche. Address: 917 Joseph St., N. O., La.

CUEUZOT, PERCY PENNINGTON, D. D. S. Dentist, has one of

finest officers in Stat. locat. La. Ind. Ins. Bldg, Josephine and Dryades Sts. N. O. Eminently success. business man., Sect. La. Ind. Ins. Co., eminent churchman. Born Marksville, La., son of Louis and Marie Cruezot, now deceas. Attend. local schools, enter. Straight Col. N. O.; later grad. B. A. 1911 Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn. Fol. father's trade, became brick layer. Entered N. W. Univ., Chi., Ill., '15. Grad. '18 D. D. S. Open. offices N. O. and immediately acquired lucrative prac. Married; wife Miss Angle A. Charbonnet of N. O., La. They have 4 child., and resides at 1523 Gen. Ogden St., N. O., La.

COOPER, ORRIS VARDABRICE, A. B., M. D. Inter. Flint Goodrich Hosp., '23-'24 Apponit. House Surg. Good Hope Sanitarium, Lafayette, La. '24-'26. Moved to Bogalousa where he built large practice. B. Victoria, Texas, S. of Geo. W. and Nellie Cooper. Grad. Cent. Hi. Sch., Galveston, Tex., '13, Bach. Arts, Wiley Univ., Marshall, Tex., '17. Serv. musician in 814he Pioneer Reg. Band. Did special work in Science Baston, Univ.; frad. from Meharry Med. Col. Nashville, Tenn., '23. Married Miss Katie M. Page, a regis. nurse. Mem. Thurlkield M. E. Ch. Bogalousa, La. pres. trustee b'd. Mason, Phi Beta Sigma. Holds membership in S. W. Med. Council & Dental Phar. Assn., and other important organizations.

WILLAIMS, LAURENCE S. Druggist & Pharm. B. Baton Rouge, La., son of Samuel and Jennie Williams, but thrown upon own resources because death of parents. After att. pub. schs. Baton Rouge, entered Alcorn Col. Alcorn, Miss. After grad. there decided to study pharma. Mehary Med. Col. Nashville, Tenn. Paid all his expenses thru sch. largely thru work as tailor. Successfully pass. Med. B'd Examination. Ppen Mayfair Drug Store, Shreveport, La., 1810 Hotchkiss St. Has large stock of drugs.: Married Feb. 6, 1923, to Miss Althea McCoy, who has assisted her husb. in manage. of business. He is member A. F. & AM. Mem. St. Mathews A. M. E. Ch.

COLEMAN, MC VICKER MONROE, S. of lament. O. L. Coleman, Pres. Gibsland ol. Gibsland, La. Succeeded father in presidency., and follows in steps of "his illustrious predecessor." Product of La. B.

Gibsland, La.; grad. from Coleman Col. Nor. Dept., '17; Shaw Univ. Raleigh. C., degree B. S., '17. Taught in Coleman Col. '17-18. World War vet.; serv. in France Co. clerk 806 mem. Pioneer reg. 11 mo. Posted in Chem, pysics, and Biolo., Univ. Chi. Stud. medicine 3 yrs. Chicago Med. Sch. Chicago, Ill., Prin. Somerton City Sch. Ariz. 3 yrs. Return. Coleman Col. instruct in Sci.; elect. pres. death of his fath., lamented Oliver Louis Coleman. Mar. Miss Ada Belle Lewis, Homer, La. grad. Colemen Col., and B. A. Fisk Univ. Two daukht., Mildred Louise, 8, and Georgia Mattie, 3. "Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime." This was the motto of O. L. Coleman, his father, in whose tracks his son is now stepping.

GEO. BRACY TALBERT, D. D. S., One of most prgeress. dent. in N. O. B. N. O., La., att. pub. sch. at Bay St. Louis, Miss., Hyae Park, Chi., Ill. Grad. Meharry Med. Col. May 25, '25. Pas. B'd Exam. same year. Worked on R. R. as Din. Car. Port. Married Miss Chrystelle Collins, teach. N. O. pub. schs. Loact. 2252 Dryades St. N. O., where he has built up large clientile. Mem. Alpha Phi Alpha. His moth., Mrs. Daisy Preudeaux, lives at Bay St. Louis, Miss. Fath. died when son was 12. He is inter. in Y. M. C. A. mem. N. O. branch. Resides 4122 Clara St. N. O., La.

PERKINS, ARCHIE E., scholar, educator, writer, orator, b. Smithdale, Amite Co., Miss.; fam. of 4 broth. and 5 sist. Att. pub. sch. 4 sessions. Worked on farm. At 12 was hired out for wages, but pursu. Join. A. M. E. Ch. at 12; was S. S. Supt. at 16. Found greatest encouragement from mother, woman of rare ability, courage, and vision. Moth's name was Pheobe Perkins. Her struggles to educate her children were pathetic. But she lived to see two of them prepared, Archie, and John Earl, now Pres. Douglas Loan Co. He was early noted for oratory, grace and ease of speech. Thru rigid econ. he entered Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., '99. Worked way thru Sch., graduat. June '06. Became prin. Biloxi Hi. Sch., held same '06-11. Made Prof. of Biological Science, Alcorn A. & M. Col., '11. Resigned '18. Became Supervis. Prin. N. O. Pub. Schools, posi. now held. Director N. O. Col. Summer Nor., '18-22. Studied Harvard Univ., '14. Stud. N. O. Univ., N. O., '24-25 and grad. from same, degree A. M. Rec'd degree Ph. D., Cambell Col., Jackson, Miss., '14. Elect. Pres. N. O. Parish

Principals' Assn. '29, and still president. Author "Negro Spirituals from the Far South," "Hail to the Comrade", "Sunday School Plans and Outlines" all works of special merit. Is completing a historical book. "A Tragic Epach". Delegate by appointment of Pov. E. F. Noel of Miss., to Educa. Congress held in Denver, Col. '08. Deleg. A. M. E. Gen. Conference, Kans. City Mo., '12. Deliv. great oration Alcorn Col. subj. "The Divine Plan," '10. Marri. Miss Julia L. Hutchins, celebra. family, Natchez, Miss. Mem. La. Ind. Lilfe Ins. Co., Board Directors. Owns beautiful home. He has literally lifted himself alone, and belongs to the "Men of Mark". Note: Author 'Who's Who in Colored Louisiana."

DEJOIE, CONSTANT C. Insurance execu. Dignifl., courteous, unassuming. Employer largest race group in La. b. in N. O., Nov. 11, '81. Son of Aristide and Ellen Chambers Dejoie. Inherit. kind, aimable dispo. from moth., business judg. from father. Built fortune, but is modest. Father was City Commis., Memb. La. Legislature, Official Gauger, and Inter. Revenue officer. Operated Bakery, Confectionery, and Restaurant Canal St. Advised sons to eschew politics for bus. C. C. Dejoie followed his advice. Completed sch. at McDonogh No. 6, N. O., enter. South. Univ., graduating at 17. Worked in Burbridge & Dejoie's Drug Store, Cor. Canal and Liberty Sts., later entering U. S. R. Mail Service, running on Tex. Pacific from N. O. to Ferriday, La. 1907 father organized 4 relief societies into Unity Indus. Life Ins. Co. Dr. P. H. V. Dejoie eldest broth. was elect. president of the Co., Sect. State Arbitrarily refused to grant permit to Co., and firm went into court to compel him to grant same. Supreme Court held that Co. was entitled to operate Co. proceeded to business. C. C. Dejoie was prevailed upon to accept bus. managership of Co. at 40% less sal. then he das getting. When he became Gen. Manager there 3 persons in the office and about 50 in the field. Income was less than $35,000 per annum. In '27 income amt'd to $637,635.61. Since organiz. paid in claims $2,729,255.55 Co. owns Home office, 535-537 S. Rampart St. 6th largest ins. co. owned and opert. by col. people in U. S. Under his mgt. Unity has grown from paying $2.00 per week benefit to $500.00 weekly, monthly, or annual basis. In '20 Co. organ. auxil. co. in Chicago, Ill. to meet needs of migrants. Co. became "The Unity Agency & Loan Co. of Ill. The Co. on Rampart St. operates a child clinic. Relative purches. sp. ground for $1200.00: He bought out relative, and sold property few years ago for $17,000, later, holding about 20 yrs.

18216

Jan. 1, '14 he marri. Miss Vivian Baxter, N. O., La., to whom 3 children have been born, C. C. Jr., 14; Vivian, 10; and Hy. Baxter, 3. They own a lovely home, 126 S. Prieur St., as well a home in Chicago. They are members of sever, prom. social clubs. He is sect. B'd Trust. Central Cong. Ch., Pres. N. O. Col. Hospital Assn; member B'd Direct Y. M. C. A, Nation Assn. Adv. of Col. People; Pres. Com. Chest; Editor La. Weekly, pub. 535 S. Rampart St. Strong Jour.

COLEMAN, MRS. MATTIE A. PERKINS, wife of Oliver Louis Coleman, Their lives were well, together for more than 40 years; liv. a life of serv. and sac. to the race. Mrs. Coleman was born Lorman, Miss., grad. degree B. S., Alcorn. Special stu. in music, Spellman Col. Ala.; Stud. mus. Fisk Univ. Harri. to Oliver L. Coleman. Moth 4 children. Instruc. Music, Senior Matron, Coleman Col. Strong support Pres. Coleman in bldg. Coleman Col. Retired, after 40 years of serv. and sacrifice.

COLEMAN, OLIVER LOUIS, Found. Coleman Coll., Gibsland, La. b. Livingstone, Miss., '63, Ear educa., Livingstone High Sch. Grad. Alcorn Col., entered teach. profes. thru guid. Providence. Estab. Coleman Col. '88 in an Col., A. B.; post work, Chautaqua, N. Y. Stud. med. 2 yrs. Forced into ignorant com., begon preparing teach'rs and preachers. Mar. Miss Mattie A. Perkins, Jack., Miss., teacher of mus. at Coleman Col. 4 child. Mary Olive, Bachelor from Fisk Univ., Mc Vicker Monroe, who was elect. to pres. Coleman col. upon death of fath., Alfred S., deceas., grad. Coleman Col., Zenobia V., grad. Fisk Univ., B. A., law student, Howard Univ., Wash. D. C. Reformer, in that he institut. observ. of Christmas Day thru N. La., and revivals in schools & colleges. Trav. extensiv. in America. Erect. first brick build, for col. Sn. Ark. & N. La. Organiz. First Negro Fair, Farm Loan Assn., and Farmers' League in La. Gave State first Farm Demonstra. Coleman Col., is life' work, is a thriv. coll. of Chris. culture. Was unfortunate victim of auto accident, dying Mar. 6, '27.

BINGAMAN, JAS. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor, pulpit orator, S. Jas. T. and Maria Bingaman. B. Camp Nelson, Ky. Inher. relig.

nature from parents' Fath. deacon 30 yrs. 34 yrs. in pastorate. Pas. First African Bapt. Ch. N. O., old, historic ch. Fin. pub. sch. Atchison, Kans.; pursued theo. train. Omaha, Neb. Theo. Seminary. He found ch. in debt when called to N. O. amt. $10,000 Errect. pres. edifice at cost $75.000. Blt. parsonage cost $6,000. Purchas. adjoin. proper. Pastor 1st Bapt. Ch., Levenworth, Kan. He pastored as follows: He began pastorate Atchison, Kan., where sal. was but $12.00 a month Lst. Bapt., Lees Summit, Mo.; Pleas. Valley, Rosedale, Kan.; Union Valey, Michikilock, Ia.; Lst Bapt. Ch., Keokuk, Io., McKinley Ch. Rock Is. Ill.; Zion, Omaha, Nenbr; Ist Bapt., Langston, Okla.; Antioch, Boley, Okla.; Progressive, Shereman, Tex.; New Zion, Dallas, Tex.; St. Paul, Crocket, Tex.; Hopewell, Denison, Tex.; Antioch, Shreveport, La.; 1st African Bapt., N. O., La., where elect. for life. Republican in politics. Census Enumerator, E. Des Moines, Ia., '00. Dean Theology Boley, Okla., S. W. Creek & Seminole Inst. Married Miss Amanda Bell Perry., '93, St. Jo. Mo., died, N. O., '24. 4 child. born to this union: Agnes V., David C., Alice M. and Jos. C. Agnes, David, and Joseph, deceased. '25 he mar. Mrs. Anna B. Timmons, Shreveport, prom. social and relig. worker. He is memb. A. F. & A. M., G. U. O. O. F., U. B. F., and Elks. Address: 1203 S. Telemachus St., N. O., La

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EDINBURGH, J. L., Printer. b. Concordia Par., La.; propri. Edinburgh Print. Co., N. O., La.; Supreme Grand Rec. Sect. Knights & Ladies Love of America; Sect. Stand. Indus. Life Ins. Co. of La. Educat. Tuskegee Inst., Ala. Estab. In N. O. one of highest grade print. works. Knights of Ladies of Love found, by his fath., S. L. Edinburgh. Elect. Sect. Standard Life Ins. Co., head. qu's. N. W. Marri. Miss Carrie Stanley, New Roads, La.; fath. 3 fine girls, Naoma, Julia L., & Mildred. Mem. Pure Light Bapt. Ch. N. O. and sever. frater. orders.

HORTON, DR. LOGAN W., B. S., M. D. Rec'd. degree of M. D. from Howard Univ., Wash., D. C. '27. Passed exam. La. Sta. Bd. Medicine and prac. in N. O. Built cred. practice. Born St. Mary's Parish, May 28, '97. R'cd Eng. educa. N. O.; enter. Leland, then Xavier, from which latter sch. he grad. '17. Marri. Miss Anna Johnson, N. O., La. Enlist. in U. S. Army World War, July 5, '18. Releas. Mar. 4., '19, place on Naval Reserve Force. 2 yrs. charge Health Work, Wash. D. C.; commended. Took spec. courses in Phychiatry, St. Elizabeth Hospt.,

Wash., D. C. Took spec. course in Diseases Eye, Freedman's Hospt., Wash., D. C. Plans to take course Public Health & Eye Diseases. Off.: 2252 Dryades St., N. O., Residence, 2532 Thalia.

OLINEY, WASHINGTON, Bus. man. Prominent groc. store and mark., 3300 Burdette St., N. O. B. Innis, La. Par: Jas. and Charlotte White Oliney, impar. to son ster. qualities of indus., bus., and honesty. Att. sch., Simmsport, La.; began work ear.; became contract. & builder. Prov. thrifty and aggres. in bus. Began groc. bus. 9 yrs. ago. Thru courtesy, sevice, and honesty, busi. soon expand., and is still growing. Marri. Miss Leona Lenert, Donaldson, La. Childr.: Woodrow, Wilford, Wern, and Shirley May. Memb. Progressive Bapt. Ch., N. O., La.

SIMMS, FREDRICK FRANCOZ., b. in N. O., May 8, '84. Parents: Fredrick Simms, N. O., America Ayer Sims, Leavenkorth, Kan. Father, sales. Fairbank Regis. Co. Rec'd educa. South. Univ., La., completing hi. sch. norm., and coll Enter. Hamp. Inst., then Armour Inst. Tech., finally Chicago Univ. Rec'd degree B. S. Marri. Miss Eaxrestine M. Theophile, Aug. 10, '11. She is noted in educa. and social circles. Was for brief while electric. contract. Was instruc. in mechanic. sch. South. Universi. Became Director Sch. of Industri. Educa., State Train. School, Va. Nor. & Ind. Inst., Petersburg, Va. Mem. Protest. Episco. Ch.; Mason; Va. State Tchrs. Assn., Nat. Assn. of Teach. Col. Schools., Society for Study Negro Life and History, Amer. Vocational Society, Academy Science, National Assn. Adv. Color. People, Amer. Vocational Association, National Bldg. Assn., & Illumnium Engineer. Society.

CRUTCHFIELD, PETER RICHARD. b. McAlister Okla., S. of Peter F. and Katie Berry Crutchfield. Parents migrated to Indian Terri. after his birth. Att. Hi. Sch. at Mc Alister, Okla., sch. Commerce, Univ., Penn., and Western Univ., '19. Entered employ. Unity Ind. Life Ins. Co. as Supt. for several yrs. Became Edi. La. Weekly, and built paper up from ground. Rose from bookeeper to Bus. Mgr., then Editor. Has had rmark. success as editor weekly. Has keen mind for facts; faint tinge of humor. Single: Res. 214 Villere St., N. O.

Memb. Scottish Rite Mason; Member Union Beth. A. M. E. Ch. Active in civ. work; memb. Negro Bus. League and 7th Ward Civ. League. Republican in politics.

JOHNSON, HENRIANNA CAROLYN, Daught. late Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Johnson, won the distinction of being most influential woman on the col. campus; now majoring in Business Administration at Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn. A bright and promising young woman. "The Spirit of Monroe."

JONES, HENRY, B. 1871, Lake Providence, La. Son of Geo. and Grace Jones. It was just after close of bloody conflict; the seige of Vicksburg lingered still in public mind; noise of cannon had not long been hushed; in bloody reconstruction days, Henry first saw light of day. He was fed with no silv. spoon. No schools, save few missions, foud. by philanthropists, or priv. schs. founded by those wishing to "feather their nests." The day was dark. Avail. himself of these opportunities, Henry secur. for himself an elemen. educa. When quite a young man he was thrown upon his won respurces to paddle own cannoe. Farming was the chief busi. of the commun., and cotton was the chief farm product. This was his chief occupation till about 27 yrs. old. He became tired of farm life. Money was coming too slow, and success was too uncertain. There was the gambling of the seasons to contend with. And even when crop yr. was food, he was still hamper. by merchants' specula's. He decided to try something differ. He saw how the planta. store succeed; he had seen how Jews obtain. wealth thru mercan. bus. As he meditat. he recall. lines he learned in school:

"All that other folks can do,
Why, with patience, should not you?"

Thus inspir., he resolv. to enter grocery bus. Mr. Jones saw the opposition he had to meet with the invinci. monopoly form. by Caucasian, by the thrifty Jew, shrewd and avaricious, and the sagacious plantation mgr. He was detern. to try. Henry had road where God gave man domin. over earth and its resources, but not where he had giv. one man dominion. He resolv. to enter this world of bus., and to lift himself and family above the level of everyday

need. He opened a grocer. bus. in the town of his nativity. Thirty yrs. have convinced all what a man can do thru persit. effort, resolute will, invincible dterm. and faith in humanity and zeal to serve. He had three requisites: The social & polit. chaos did not render him invalid to society, but gave him strength of chara. Racial predjudic. did not cower him into submiss. to a secondary place, but rather bouyed him. The wall of opposition did not make him a parasite in his community, but urged him to rise from status of chattel to an exam. of self-supporting citiz. and worth. examp of upright manhood. He stands out to-day as one first merchants of Lake Providence and is wealthy.

RICHMOND, GEO. W., corporal in U. S. Army, young man of exception. sober habits, industrious and painstaking; Vice-Prin. Thomy Lafon School, N. O., large. colo. scho. in N. O. B. at Jones, La., s. of S. M. & Mahala Richmond. Aft. acquir. elmen. education at Hunter Inst., which was named for his grandfath., Jolk H. Hunter, he enter. Alcorn A. & M. Coll., Miss., where aft. some delay caused by World War, he took his degree, B. S., 1921. Drafted for World War serv., Bastrop, La., Jun. 19, '18, sent Camp Funston, Kan. and was among 53 picked soldiers making 805th Infantry. Leaving Long Is., N. Y., he sail. for Quebec, Canada, Sept. 30, '18 landed at Liverpool, Eng., Sept. 16. Spent two days South Hampton, crossed English Channel to La Harve to Marne Sector; from there to Meus Argonne, participa. in the great Mesue Argonne Battle. Honorably discharged at Hattiesburg, Miss. '19. Re-enter. Alcorn Coll. grad. '21, aft. seeing something of the country, he took up teach. in N. O. public schs. making rapid progress, was prom. toVice-Preincipalship when but 4 yrs. in System. progress. Is social and relig. worker. Active memb. Union Bethel Taught six years; is unmar., maintan. record for safe and steady habits. A. M. E. Ch., and S. S. scho. Supt. same. He is in prime of his profes., and in the light of the past it is safe to predict for him a bright career, crown. with effici. service.

WILLIS, MRS. GERTRUDE GEDDES, Undertaker. She engages in management of the mamoth concern of Geddes & Moss, Undertak. & Embalmers. Co., Lmtd., a $100,000 business. Upon death of husband,

Clem J. Geddes, she succed. him not alone as partner in bus., but in its active management. Firm valued at over $70,000.

WILLIAMS, MRS. ALTHEA McCOY, Teacher, Druggist, b. Arcadia, La., daught. Willis Mc Coy, former slave, and Henrietta Duty McCoy. whose father purchas. his freedom that he might better rear his child. free. She was educa. at Homer Col. and Tuskegee Inst., after which she engag. in educa. work. From '16 to '20, her ability having been recognized, she served principal one of best Rosenwald schs. in N. La. '21 became teach. in Shreveport Hi. Sch., Shreveport, La.; '21, marri. to Lawrence S. Williams, prop. Mayflower Drug Store, Shreveport. It was with reluctance that the State B'd of Educa. gave Mrs. Williams up as a teach., they had seen her worth. She enter. active management of her husb. business. '27 she accept. a suburban Rosenwald Sch. near Shreveport. Her success has been rmarkable. She is active in civic affairs, memb. Temple C. M. E. Ch. Memb. Deborah Chapt. Order East. Star. Address: 1810 Hotchkiss St., Shreveport, La.

GAINES, MARK C., Eminently successful physician, b. Natchez, Miss., Adams Co., on farm. Learned thrift, uprightness and industry. Mother woman of Christian piety. Had an unshaken determi. to win success in world. Worked with physician, which fired him to be a doctor. Att. pub. sch. Adams Co., Leland Univ., N. O., and privately. Thru tireless labor and economy he saved money and entered Mehary Medi. Coll., graduat. '09. Pot. grad. Bennett Med. Coll., Chi., Ill., '16. Began work in N. O., was eminently successful. Flu epidem. broke out in N. O., '18. Dr. Gaines showed masterly ability. His skill in handling cases, over 1000 in numb., dur. flu, gave him interna. reputa. Both forenoon and afternoon office crowded daily. Work became strenous and exacting. His skill and infinite pains exercised by him made him an idol among the folk. '14 Dr. Gaines marri. Miss Cecelia Dumas, memb. celebrated fam. of Houma, La. They have 1 child Marjorie, a bright and promis. little girl. Dr. Gaines has accumulated quite a fortune; and owns one of most palatial residence in South. Honorary memb. various organiz. in State and South, V-Pres. Nat. Med. Assn. Ranking and influen. memb. in that body; Sta. V.-Pres. Nat Med. Assn., ranking memb. of influ. in that body. Plans trip abroad to study. Enjoys largest prac. of any physicia. of color in La. An

eminent examp. of self-help, courage and will power, rising through merit to highest place of honor. 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he will stand before kings, and not before mean men.'

HAYES, DEAN ROBT. b. May 13, '76 Navasota, Tex., Son Lucius and Laura Clayton Hayes. Fam. moved to Fort Scott, then to Gurthrie, Okla. First Negro boy to enter hi. sch. in that sect. Worked way thru Baldwin Univ., Baldwin, Kan., graduat. degrees B. A., Ph. B. Head of Athenian Society, Pres. Sci. Club, memb. two prize winning debate teams. 3 yrs. instruct. Nat. Sci. Philander Smith Coll., Little Rock, Ark. from which he left to become Pres. G. R. Smith Col., Sedalia, No. 16. Addressed Missouri State Consti. Conv. in able address. Upon destruct. of buildings of Geo. R. Smith Coll. by fire Dean Hayes was elect. Dean N. O. Coll. He is memb. B'd Juvenille Delinquents, N. O., '28 made person, appeal to Gov. Long for municipal home for incorrigible boys. Marri. Miss Hattie P. Melton; 5 child. b. to union, two of whom, Herbert Marling and Laurence Melton servives. Memb. Grace A. M. E. Ch., N. O., Memb. Gen. Conferences M. E. Ch. Saratoga, N. Y., '16, Des Moines, Ia., '20, Springfield, Mass., '24 Memb. Int. Y. M. C. A. Conv., 1907, '10. Memb. Omega Phi Si Fraternity, Amer. Sociolog. Assn., South. Socilog. Assn., N. O. Interracial Com., John F. Crowder Post, G. A. R., Mason, Elk, Odd Fellow, Pythian, Calenthe, Heorines of Jacob, Broth. and Sist. Congres of Love, East. Star, Ct. of Calanthe. Brother and Sister Congress of Love, Woodmen of the Union, Guiding Star Benefit Assn. Author Students' "Guide in Morals and Learning." Address: 1564 Valmont St., N. O., La.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, b. Greensburge, Ala., '54. Fath., Jno., mother Mary Robinson. Wife, Margerett Ann whom he marri. Vicksb., Miss., 1881. Have no children. Attain. 3rd grade education. Came to N. O. Oct. 22, '80. Began work $1.50 per day, now rated at $100,000, busi. $40,000. Owns property all over N. O. and in other States than La. Busi. Address: 2427 Dryades St., residence, 2427 Iberville St., N. O., La. He is memb. Grace Me. E. Ch., N. O.; staunch supporter educa., religion, and civic work. A devuot Christian.

BOWLES, MATTHEW HAROLD, b. New Iberia, La., Jan. 8, '90, S. of Samuel and Dotsey Richards Bowles. A quiet, painstaking, in-

dustrious boy, he received his religious impressions from his pious mother and father. At early age, enter. public schs. of New Iberia; transferred to Howe Inst. und. tutorship of famous J. H. Henderson, Princ. Finally took up educational work, Leland Univi., where thru self-help and aid from his parents he completed the course, graduating degree A. B., '14. He held in succession follow. positions: Prin. 13th Dist. Academy, Shreveport, La., Acadia Train. Sch., Rayne, La., Instruct. math. Hi. Sch., Baton Rouge, La., Conduct Summer Norms. in State for Teachers, V.-Princi. N. O. Pub. School, and teacher, Danneel, one largest pub. schs. in La., which position he now holds. Enter. U. S. Army '18, train. for World War service when Armistic was signed. Mason and K. of P. Marri. to Miss Genevieve Martin, daught. Louis and Amelia Dugas Martin, from which union one child has been born, Gloria Helen. Prof. Bowles has been a success, in his private as well as prfess. business, and is regard. as a man of integrity. The outlook for him in education is bright.

BAILEY, JUNIUS H., b. slave Assumption Par., Nov. 25, 1857. Mar. grand daughter of Capt. Jno. Paul Jones of Revolutionary War fame. Father, Jas. Bailey, was a Madagascan, his moth., Clara Jones, was a Father died when he was but 6 yrs. old. Victim of severe case of variloid; recued from being drowned in Morganza Crevasse, which broke in '66. Suffered from severe attack yellow fever '78. Att. Pub. sch. Lafourche Par., enter. Leland Univ. '77. Ent. Repub. Party as politician '78. Appoint. Inspect. Customs N. O., La., '82. Was canidate for sheriff Lafourche Par. '84. Melter in U. S. mint, N. O., La., '00-03. Prime mover in bring. out Gov. H. C. Wramoth for governor '88. Made noted address at Emancipation celebra. Thibodaux, Sept. 25, '83. Address carri. i nLa. Standard of N. O. Headed split delegation which met N. O. from Plaquimine Par. in Republican Conv. 16. Meantime, his bus. was teach. sch. in which he began Oct. '78, Iberia Par., transfer. to Lafourche and finally to Plaquimine, having principaled fifteen differ. schs. Appoint superv. Plaquimine Par., 1906, which position he yet holds. Marri. Miss Mary Louise Tayaunt N. O., from which happy union 20 childr. have been born. Enter. ministry '13.; respond. secty. La., Sta. Bapt. Conv. His part. in public life, foresight, calm judgment have made him a valuable leader and asset to record. sect. S. Bapt. Dist. Assn. which position he still holds,; corrace and State. Resides in a commodious resid. surround. by his interesting family, most of whom have enter. business or the professions. He is a pioneer, possessed of rare pride patriotism and integrity.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Jr., Y. M. C. A. Sect. Exec. Sect. N. O. Branch Y. M. C. A. Yrs. had been spent in fruitless effort to maintain a first class Y. M. C. A. for col. in N. O. The effort seemed doomed to failure. Bishop R. E. Jones, Chr. of "Y" persuaded him to accept the work. He was Asst. Exec. Sect. 135 St. 'Y', N. Y. a model institution. Upon his arrival new life was injected into the organization. B'd Directors reorganized, ladies organized and interest awakened. Membership was increased rapidly, and the 'Y' became a social and religious center with awakened vigor. Mmbership was increased rapidly. Special activities were offered to young people. Adults were attracted at the larger program. The 'Y' movement was realized as being not a 'huge joke.' Mr. Mitchell was born Prinston, N. J., '98; att. Weatherpoon Grammar School; first col. youth to graduate from Princeton High Sch. Won 3 letters as high sch. athlete. Entering Springfield Cll., Springfield, Mass., immediately took front rank. Became mgr. 'varsity' debating team, competing with Yale, Harvard, West Point, Vermont and other leading institutions. Editor in chief coll. paper, first col. man in history New England colleges to be so honored. Organized and became first pres. Alphi Phi Alphi frat., students being of Springfield, Wesleyan, and Amhurst, and other colleges. '23 taught summer sch. Harpers' Ferry, W. Va. His work in N. O. as Secretary has aroused general public attention, and has been commented on by interna. officials facorably. Has command. respect of local white organiza. The Branch has been included in the City's Community Chest since its organiz. '26-28 Mr. Mitchell serv. N. O. Community Chest and made fine record. He is Sta. Director Alpha Phi Alpha, and has directed the "Go to College," movement for the frater. Address: 2220 Dryades St., Y. M. C. A. Bldg., N. O., La.

WILTZ, FERDINANEZ, Alert, Progressive, wide awake young man, son of Alexis and Josephine Wiltz. Fath. was staunch and active Republican 7th Ward. B. N. O., La., 1897; educat. Southern Univ., N. O.; was orginally painter and interior decora., later enter. mail service as letter carrier. In active memb. Y. M. C. A., N. A. C. P., Am. Legion, Col. Chas. Young Post No. 398 N. Y. city, Jeaune' Amis Benevolent Assn., as father, he is a staunch Repub. He enter. World War and is a veteran. Catholic, Memb. Corpus Christi Ch. He and wife, former Miss Maugurite Firmin, reside. 2420 London Ave., N. O.

BLANCHET, LOUIS ALEXANDER, S. Louis A. and Harriet Blanchet; b. N. O., 1900. Prominent memb. Central Congreational

Church, N. O. Rec'd education in N. O., beginning kindergarden, Public schs., graduated Straight Coll. degree A. B., A. M., studied at Chicago Univ. 32nd degree Mason, K. P. and Elk. Marri. Miss Etta Napier; one son, Louis, Jr. Mr. Blanchet has made rapid progress in educa. work. He is Vice-Principal McDonogh 35 High Sch. and Normal, N. O., and is prominent in educa. work in city and state. He will, in all probability became one of our foremost educators.

SPRIGGINS, EDWARD BELFIELD, Art instruct. McDonogh No. 35 N. O., one of best known young men city has produced. S. Edward Hill and Olivia Belfield Spriggins, pioneer citizen N. O. B. N. O., elementary educa., N. O. pub. schs. Enter. Southern Univ., taking degree Straight Coll. Art Instructor, McDonogh No. 35. Hi. Sch. and Normal. Presented celebrated artists, to public, as Hazel Harrsion, Maude C. Armstrong, both pianists; Julius Bledsoe, baritone, and famous Willams singers. Memb. B. Sharp Music Club, Bunch, Xavier Clubs of N. O., Eureka Tennis Club Jacksonville, Fla. Organiz. '21. Inter col. Club Summer Students Chicago; served for three yrs. chr. club. Society Editor La. Weekly. His articles are read with interest all over U. S. Was Editor Bulletin. Marri. beautiful young woman, Miss Anna Mae Hart, Jacksonville, Fla. 2 child. Address: 2418 Bienville St., N. O., La.

HORTON, LOGAN W., B. S., M. D., Physician. b. St. Mary Parish, La., May 28, '97. Educat. pub. schs. N. O., Leland Coll., and Xavier Coll., from which latter sch. he graduat. '17. Marri. Miss Anne Johnson, to whom there is one daught. born. Recd degree M. D. Howard Univ., Washington, D. C., '27. Pssed. Medical B'd Exam. and began practice of medicine, N. O., La. Veteran in World War. Enter. U. S. Navy, July 5, '18. On Naval ReserveForce, '19. Att. Col. Howard Univ., '20-23, receiving discharge from Naval Force. '23-27 was medical stud. Howard Univ., and received his degree M. D. later yr. Two yrs. in charge Health Work among col. people, Washington, D. C. Took course in Psychiatry St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a government institu. for mental diseases. Also took Diseases of the Eye, Freedman's Hospital, Wash., D. C. Office: 2252 Dryades St. Home: 2532 Thala St., N. O., La.

JONES, WM. ELLIS, Contractor and Builder, b. Plaquemine Parish. Par. Wm. Ellis and Marry Morrison Jones, decaesed. Fath.

resides in Plaque. and is well known contractor. Acquired elementary educa. in home town, and advanced educa. Leland University. Worked as carpenter in N. O. defraying expenses to educate himself. Chief ambition was to be master builder. Encountered difficulties in mastering trade and rising. Ex-pres. Carpenters Union, memb. American Federation of Labor, Odd Fellow, Past Exalted Ruler Elks, Past Potenate Shriners, Inspector Gen. 33rd degree mason, member Auto crat Social Club, National Assn. Adv. Coll. People. Weilds large influence. Growing work was drawing up and having signed aggreement between Colored Carpenters and White Carpenters, local No. 2021, local No. 1846, respectively, which guaranteed all colored carpenters same rights and privileges as whites. Item No. 1 stipulates equal opportunity to work, No. 2, guarantees the carrying out of same; No. 3, provides for understanding between organixations; No. 4, explicitly sets foth settlement of grievance; No. 5 gives right of representation in council meetings; and articles are signed first, by Wm. E. Jones, Pres.; Auguste Arceneux, Sect., with seal attached. Signed also by W. E. Donovan, Pres., W. M. Cooper, Rec. Sect.; countersigned by same persons; sealed by Rene Metoyer, Notary Public, and witnesssed by Roland Adams and Edwin Fassitt.

WEBB, MISS CARLYSIA V. Daught. Adam and Louise Webb. b. Donaldsonville, La., two brothers in family. Reared by aunt, Mrs. Wells. Attnd. Sch. N. O., and Southern Univ. Sect. to Capt. W. M. T. Grant; belongs to Eastern Star, of which she is Grand Matron, number yrs. Grand Sect. of same; presid. over meeting of same Nashville, Tenn. Memb. Juvenille Tabernacle, House hold Ruth, Mysterious ten, Y. Ladies Benev. Assn. Daughters of Catherine Household of Ruth, and first Noble Governess, Deliv. princi. address Anniversary G. U. O. of O. F., rec'd Past Noble Governor's Jewel. Also memb. Order Elks of World, Sect. Happy Hr. Social Club, and Young Women's Christ. Asso. Act. Memb. Trinity M. E. Ch. For several yrs. sect'y of same S. S. Sch., Conference Thank Offering of Women's Home Miss. Society Sect. Moth. and Father both dead. One living brother, bricklayer, Chicago, Ill.

COHEN, WALTER L. Bus. man, civic leader, and politician, S. of Amelia and Bernard Cohen, b. N. O., Jan. 22, 1860. Rear. a Catholic.

Educa. in Parochial Schs. '82 marri. Miss Wilhelmenia Seldon. 5 child. born to wedlock, 3 living two dead, Camile, Walter, Jr., Margot, and Bingamin living. '20 Mrs. Cohen died in '20; later marri. Miss Antonia Manade. Known in America and foreign countries. Pres. People's Indus.. Life Ins. Co. founded by him, '10. He is president of the organiz. Affectionately called 'Capt. Cohen.' Company operates with 250 agents. Tutored in politics by ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, he early assumed activity within ranks of Republican Party. When party was about to disentegrate he held same together. Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, and Coolidge gave him their friendship. Had confidence of Mark Hanna, Boise Penrose, Frank Hitchcock, Will Hays, and Wm. Butler. Attend. every Republican Conv. since '96; Sect. Repub. Sta. Central Com. since '12. Held offices as follows: Night Customs' Inspector, Registrar U. S. Land Office, and Comptroller Customs. La. Senators vigorously opposed his nomination to latter position. After a most heated and close contest, with name twice submitted over Senatorial courtesy, by the lamented Harding, he was confirmed against time honored custom of Senatorial courtesy. He has made an enviable record, and in spite of opposition by Democrats, press and politicians, and betrayal by some of his former Republican friends, President Hoover has seen fit to retain him in office. Leader in civic an deconomic betterment of his race in N. O. and the country. Memb. Nat. Assn. Adv. Col. People, Pythian, Odd Fellow, Elk. 20 yrs. president Iriquois Club. Honorary memb. San Jocinto and Autocrat Clubs. Business address: 2320 Dumaine St. Beautiful Residence: 1617 N. Miro St., N. O., La.

COKER, RALEIGH JOSEPH, M. D. Physi. and Surgeon. Father pract. medicine in N. O. for 32 yrs. after Civil War, till 1900. Fath., Dr. Jno., mother, Pauline Coker. Moth., sch. teacher and musician. Dr. Coker as young physician, built up practice, specializing in diseases of woman and children. Became one of foremost physicians in America. Born N. O. 45 yrs ago. Attended private sch. N. O., South. Univ., N. O. Univ., and Walden Univ. Studied med. Flint Goodridge, and grad. from Mehary Med. Coll., Nash., Tenn., '09. Pract. in Miss., and La. Appoint. Asst. Surg. to Dr. J. T. Newman, Provident Hospital, N. O. Was professor in Medical Nurs. and Obstetrics 4 yrs. Appoint. chief obstetrician, charity serv. Flint-Goodridge Hospital, N. O. Appointed memb. N. O. Child Welfare Bureau as pediatrician. '22 Bureau placed him charge obstetrical serv. for poor and indigenty mothers.

He is Med. Direct. Unity Ind. Life Ins. Co., medical refere Sta. La. Nat. Benefit Life Ins. Co., Wesh. D. C. '22 Dr. Coker visited Vanderbilt Clinics on Pediatrics, N. Y. city; Toronto Maternity Hospital, Toranto, Canada; and Herman Keifer Hospital for Disease of Children, Detroit, Mich. Dr. Coker is marri. and lives 1421 Dumaine St.; wife, the fomer Miss Emily Allen, Brooksville, La., belongs to one of most prominent families of State. Memb. K. of P., San Jocinto Club, Nat. Med. Assn., La. Sta. Med. Assn., N. O. Dental, Medical and Pharmaceutical Assn., and chair. section of pediatrics. Stockholder La. Weekly Pub. Co., and a promoter N. O. Col. Hospital. Occupies a palatial suit of rooms as offices La. Ind. Ins. Co. Bld., Dryades and Josephine Sts., N. O., La.

LLOPIS, RAOUL J. Undertaker. For ten years foreman Steeg Print. Co. Organ. firm Carr & Llopis, Nov. 4, '18, succeeding Boyer & Taylor Co. Lmtd., 1309 St. Phillip St., N. O. B. N. O. Feb. 10, '75, S. Joseph Lopis and Adele Pete. Att. pub. schs. and Straight University. Became expert printer, and entered the trade. Has most modern automotive equipment to hire, limousines and modern autos. Located downtown section, Carr & Llopis receive a liberal protion downtown patronage; but serve all over city and utlying parishes. Mr. Llopis is one of most popular men in N. O. Memb. St. Jas. A. M. E. Ch., Pres. Lions' Social and Pleas. Club, Past Hi. Priest Royal Arch Masons, Odd Fellow, K. P., Knight of Ladies of Honor, Woodman, Elk, Good Samaritan, other lodges, clubs and assns. Hold offices in many. In social and Carnival affairs he has taken leading part. Several yrs. pres. Original Illinios Club. He marri. Miss Geneva Allen, Baton Rouge, Daught. E. Allen and Callie Hayes. Several yrs. Memb. Repub. Sta. Cent. Com. Address: 1309 St. Phillip St., N. O.

McKAY FRANK JAMES, Electrical contractor. Enjoys being first colored man to hold electrical engineer's certif. in N. O. 510 white competitors i nfield, he enjoys confidence of public. His slogan is, "When you want a good job done, Send for me". Among his large contracts are 5 pub. sch. bldg., McDonogh 6, 24, 35, Jas. Lewis, and V. C. Jones; also Straight Coll., 4 Bapt. church, 2 Catholic, 1 Episcopal, 6 Methodist, South. News Pub. Co., several Ins. buildgs., offices, and private residences. Born Alexandria, La., one of 14 chldr., son of

Joseph and Louise Clark McKay. Att. private sch. Central Acad., La.; enter. night sch. Straight Coll., Marri. Miss Edna O. Golden. Memb. Negro Bus. League, Sprig of Accacia Benev. Assn., Progress. Literay Club. Acti. membr. Tulane Ave., Baot Ch., violinist in choir. Chr. Trustee B'd of his church., and has been mesengr. to district and national meetings. Address: 8719 Edinburgh St., N. O., La.

LUCAS, GEO. WASHINGTON, M. D. Physician. b. Lee Co., Tex., Son Geo. W. and Ann Lucas. Att. pub. schs. Winchester and La Grange, later Paul Quin Coll. from which he graduated. Taught sch., and later grad. from Flint Med. Coll. Came to N. O. 20 yrs. ago. Genial manner won friends for him, while his med. skill brought patients. Deacon in Tulane Ave. Bapt. Ch.; filled many other offices. Active in Republican councils. Secured thru worth, confidence of people of city. Has large medical practice. Med. Direct. Peoples' Indus. Life Ins. Co. His greatest achievement was the fight against Seggregation in N. O. The case was carried to U. S. Supreme Court and declared unconstitutional. Has commodius, modern home. Pres. Local Branch Assn. Adv. Col. People and memb. board national organization. He is known in the organization for his staunch support of rights of his people. Memb. G. U. O. O. F., K. of P., U. B. F., Elks, and many other fraternal orders. Takes active interest in affairs of A. & F. & A. M., has for several yrs. been Treas. Gen. Unit. Order Supreme Coun. Scotish Rites Masons, Dept. Grand Mast. of St. John Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. Sta. La. Marri. Miss Frances A. Nesby, New Roads, La. Residence: 3315 Magnolia St., N. O., La.

THOMPSON, MRS. VIRGINIA BARNES, Teacher and Worker. b. in N. O. of Jno. A. and Virginia Spencer Barnes. Rec'd educ. in N. O. pub. schs. and N. O. Univ. Is pres. Co-operative Workers of Negro Juveniles, and 4 yrs. ago began advocacy of a State Institution for delinquent colored youths. Rendered Valuable serv. and acted as sect'y. Sylvania F. Williams Swimming Pool Project. Thru such work she has earned high esteem of entire city and love of thousands of children. No finer tribute could be paid her than that of Mrs Elizabeth Merriweather, (Dorothy Dix), the famous writer, who says: "For a number of yrs. I have known of the usef. and noble work that Mrs. V. B. T. has been doing for her race. In her own home and at her own

expense she has gathered together hundreds of little children whom she has taught, clothed, fed, and mothered, and whose little feet she has set on the right road. How many hungry little stomachs she has fed, how many ragged little backs she has clothed, how many forlorn little orphans she has put in good homes or mothered herself, only the good God konws. She has long since lost count herself because she has given herself to her people without counting the cost." She mar. Moses Peter Thompson and they live at 3425 Saratoga St., N. O. Is an active member First African Baptist Ch., a member Board of Directors of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and of the Phyllis Wheatley Home for Working Girls. She organized the Children's Civic League.

WHITE, DR. EUGENE WALTER, Minister. Born of Willis and Mary White of Yoakum, Tex. Attended pub. schs. of DeWitt County, then Tex. Col., Prairie View Normal and Industrial Institute, Prairie View, Tex., and Guadalupe Col., Seguin, Tex., graduating from the scientific course at the age of 23. Finishing the Normal Course at 18 he began teaching. At age of 12 prfessed relig., at 14 became asst. secy. of his church and at 16 became sec. After ordained he taught sch. and preached. Has always shown wonderful ability as a kean thinker and orator. Services were always in demand as an educator. During 26 yrs. pastoring has had only 3 churches. Mt. Sinai, Yoakum, Tex., Providence Bapt. Ch., Gonzales, Tex., and Tulane Ave. B. C., N. O., La. Was pres. Mt. Zion Missionary Bapt. Ass'n. and pres. Foreign Mission Convention of Tex., also a member of trustee bd. Wr. White stands preeminent in ass'n., state, and nat'l affairs. For a number of years was bible instruct. in Ministerial Alliance. Is member Masons, Knights of Pythias, United Bros. of Friendship, Star of Columbia, and the N. A. A. C| P. Dr. White was recently called to pastorate of a large ch. in Baltimore. While in N. O. he and his wife, Mme. Eva Ball White resided at 1609-11 Tulane Ave.

RICHARDS, JESSIE OWENS, JR. b. in Clinton, La. of Rev. J. O. and Mrs. Lucy R. Rec'd grammar sch. trn'ng in public schs. of N. O., largely at McDonough No. 24. Completed college course at Atlanta Univ. in 1920. Then entered pub. sch. system of N. O. Served for 8 yrs. as instructor in dept. of Mathematics in McDonough No. 35.

During vacations took post graduate work at Columbia Univ., N. Y. C. Attended evening sch. at Straight Col. and won his A. M. degree in 1926. Since Sept. 1926 has served as part time salesman for Nat'l Benefit Life Ins. Co. Mr. R. married Miss Julia Geddes Roudez, daught. of Mrs. Nellie Geddes R. of N. O. (1922). She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Geo. Geddes Undertaking Co. Mr. R. is prominent in social and civic circles, and is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha, the Elk's Lodge, and is an active member of the First St. Methodist Ch.

ROBERSON, CHAS. M. Attorney-at-law. "N. O. is largest city in La., but the best known colored lawyer is in Shreveport. He is the son of Milton and Angeline Roberson, and is located at 105½ Texas Ave. Rec'd edu. at 14 District Academy, Minden, La., and Colored High Sch. of Shreveport, La. Rec'd degree of Bachelor of Laws from Chicago Law Sch. in 1912. Admitted to Supreme Ct. of Oklahoma in 1913, and the following year to the Supreme Ct. of La. Admitted to practice before Supreme Ct. of U. S. in 1921. Was commissioned as notary public in 1910. Has practiced continuously in several cities. Was in undertaking bus. before entering legal prof. In add. to large private practice he is att'y for a number of local and Nat'l conventions and orders. He is a Republican and is Sect'y 4th Congressional Republican District, and has served 3 times as delegate to Rep. Nat'l Convention. For 27 yrs. has served as sec. Avenue Bap. Ch., Shreveport. Teacher of Deborria Bible Class of same S. S. Is a leader in the Supts. Dept. Nat'l Bapt. S. S. and B. Y. P. U. Congress Deeply interested in educ'l. local and State, secular and religious affairs. Takes great pride in his law library, valued at $4,000.00. a widower. Has daught. in a leading univ. of country. Son killed in automobile accident 3 yrs. ago.

BURBRIDGE, DR. LEONEDAS TULLIVE, M. D. Physician., b. Oct. 25, 1870, at Woodford, Ky. Brought to N. O. as boy. Attended pub. schs. the then Straight Col., from which rec'd degree of Bachelor of Science. Prepared for medical profes. at Meharry Col., then located himself in N. O. and became a leading physician. Taught 7 yrs. in Greenville, Miss. Is now a chrmn. Board Trustees of Straight Col. For 2 yrs. was president Crescent City Style Show Ass'n. Is also

pres. La. Ind. Ins. Co. Is heavy investor in real estate, and in Negro enterprises. Wife is former Miss Marie Harrison Legrain of Georgia. Have one child, Nathaniel, age 7. First wife was Miss Florence Dejoie, who died in 1916. To them were born 5 child., Dr. Burbridge lives in his beautiful home at 2506 La. Ave. Has suite of offices in La. Ins. Co. Bldg., cor. Dryades and Josephine Sts., N. O., La.

HANDY, REV. WM. TALBOT, Minister, b. at Hazelhurst, Miss. of Emanuel and Florence Geneva Handy. Rec'd ed. in pub. schools of Hazelhurst, then Tuskegee Inst., Wiley Uni., and N. O. Col. Travelled with famous Tuskegee singers for three seasons. Prior to entering ministry was a farmer. Is now pastor Peoples' Institutional M. E. Ch., Supt. Peoples' Community Center, and chairman Colored Division of the Orleans Parish Tuberculosis Health Ass'n. Is a convincing, powerful, and interesting speaker, and demonstrates a wonderful leadership as a church executive. Rev. Handy is a registered Republican voter. He is a member of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and of several other fraternal organizations. Is married to Miss Dorothy Pauline Pleasant of Hazelhurst, Miss. The reside at 4922 Coliseum St.

ALLEN, MRS. CORA M. Fraternal Leader. Born to Oscar H. and Mattie Murdoch at Delhi, La. Rec'd edu. at Delhi and Shreveport. Mrs. Allen is Grand Worthy Counsellor, and S. W. G. of the Courts of Calanthe of the World. Has seen the organiz. grow to alarge membership, now owning the Calanthian Temple, a $200,000.00 building at Shreveport. Belongs to and actively interested in the Order of Eastern Stars, Household of Ruth, and Woodmen of the World. Is president State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and a vice-president of Nat'l Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Mrs. Allen is wife of Rev. Luke Allen, Jr., and is a member of the Avenue Bapt. Ch. Resides at 1007 Texas Ave., Shreveport, La., P. O. address, Box 319.

HART, MRS. ANNETTE G. Beauty Culturist, b. in N. O. and rec'd ed. Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn. Taught in N. O. Public Sch.

System for several years. Studied beauty culture work at Buva Colledge of Nashville, and Moler Co. of N. O. and Chicago. After completing this, became travelling demonstrator for Buva Col. While in Bauemont, Tex. worked out formulas and concluded experiments involving numerous preparations which she has since put on market. Established the Necilla Beauty Parlor and School of Beauty Culture in 1919, located at 1311 Tulane Ave. Employment is given several girls regularly, and the products are widely distributed.

WILSON, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Printer. Born son of Jefferson and Elizabeth Cox Wilson, Feb. 20, '59, in Bienville Parish, La. Educated pub. schs. and Straight Col., N. O., and International Corresp. Schs., Scranton, Pa. Engaged printing 34 yrs. Editor Southern Age, and proprietor Southern Age Print. Co., N. O. For time real estate operator; Sect. La. Immigre. Land and Improve. Co., Lmtd., Pres. U. S. Civil Serv. B'd. for the Mint & Essay Service. N. O. Appointed to position 1900 by Jno. R. Proctor. No other race man has held the position. Was 10 yrs. Store Keeper U. S. Mint., N. O. Was memb. Republican State Cmmittee '92 to '00. Simutaneously Pres. Parish Republican Committee. Active in Hoover-Curtis Campaign of "28." Self-reliant. courageous, well informed, he is a successful business man, and a loyal member of his race and the Republican Party. First Marri. Miss Alice Finnie, N. O., (deceased); later, Miss Malvine Elizabeth Dixon. First marriage: Christopher C. J., and Corine; and Harrison C., son of present wife. He is President of the Louisiana Republican Club, a rapidly growing and powerful organization, which he organized. Has respect of entire community. Address: 710 Dublin St., N. O., La.

THOMAS, ALFRED GRAYSON. Merchant, b. Natchez, Miss., '94, son Fannie Grayson Thomas and P. A. Thomas. Father success. merchant Natchez for 15 yrs. Evidenced business ability early. Started small store Natchez. At 17 came to N. O. Entered night sch. of Y. M. C. A.. and later Leland College, 6th grade, completing his Grammar Course. Entered N. O. Coll. night sch., working as porter in day. Grad. from hi. sch. '21. Studied La Salle Correspondence Course, Opened grocery cor. 3rd and Saratoga Sts., '20. Carrying on his grocery business, he entered Coll. Dept. N. O. Univ., graduating

degree A. B., '25. He is student of the masses now. Business growing. Operates an up-to-date delicatesen 3rd and Danneel Sts. Pres. 11th Ward Civic League. Memb. African Bapt. Ch. K. of Py., and a Republican. Address: 2100 3rd St., N. O., La.

VIDAL, W. J. JR., Dentist, born Baton Rouge, La. Working in various lines, he kept eyes on dentistry. '20 graduated from Meharry Medical Coll., D. D. S.; located in Baton Rouge. Enjoys fine practice. Son of Chas. Videl and Elie, deceased. With his lucrative practice he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community.

VERDUN, LIONEL MAURICE. D. D. S., born Franklin, La., son U. S. and Agatha Verdun. Father merchant and memb. B'd Directors La. Ind. Ins. Co. Completed High Cch. Straight Univ. Graduated Dentistry, Howard Univ., 1923. Catholic. associated several fraternal organizations. Office: 445 Harper St., Bogalousa, La., where he enjoys a lucrative practice.

SIMON, L. C. Minister, born Youngsville, La., '58, son Delie and Thos. Simon. Father successful farmer, having 600 acres land at death. Educated Leland Univ. '84 to '89. Pastor Missionary Bapt. Ch. Opelousas, where he resides, highly reverenced by his membership and community at large. He is a veteran pulpiteer, a born leader. Given 50 years to ministry. Man of large influence, fine character and native ability. Although past seventy, he is carrying on. Great has been his life work; greatly will he be missed.

PATTERSON, JNO. ROBT., Merchant.... Orphaned at 12 yrs. of age, but determined to succeed. Established Patterson's Million Article Store at Monroe. Atted. pub. schs., enered Southern Univ., completing 10th grade. Began hard work to succeed. Determined to establish a store. Established at Monroe largest mercantile business, perhaps of any col. man in State. Located in center of oil and gas fields, it

required only the genius of a man of his order to make it succeed. 'Everybdy comes to Patterson's,' is a saying. Farm implements, candy, pruning knives, fact everything a farmer or a city man would want. Owns his store absolutely. Rated by Dunn & Bradstreet as A-I risk. Marri., wife, Miss Ethel Priestly, daught. Prof. A. C. Priestly. Memb. St. James M. E. Ch, Odd Fellow, Mason, and Elk. Republican. |Note: Mr. Patterson has recently moved to N. O., located large boarding house and Restaurent, Cor. Rampart and Julia Sts.)

KELLER, MARIAN L. Undertaker. Sect. Geo. Geddis Undertak. & Embalm. Co. Attend. Cincinati. Coll. Embalming. Born N. O., Dec. 17 '93. Educated pub. schs. city. After grad. as embalmer was employed by firm, where he still works. Sec. V-Pres. La. Ind. Ins. Co. His determination was influenced by the late geo Geddes, Sr. to become an embalmer. Won confidence of the people. Asst. Sect. Col. Hospital Assn. Odd Fellow, Mason, Pythian, Elk., and memb. other frater. organizations. Marri. Miss Rachel Kober. 2 children, Alvona, and Milton. Residence: 2024 1st St., N. O., La.

LEE, REV. JNO. WALLACE. Minister and teacher. 27 yrs. engaged in work of teaching and preaching. Born Chester, S. C., son Roderick and Mary Lee. Early education, Chester, S. C. pub. schs. Entered Alcorn Coll., Miss. later Stillman Coll. of Theology. Did summer work Southern Univ. Grad. degree B. D. Pastor Presbyteran Ch. N. O., and principal public sch. at Shrewsbury, La. Mason, K. of Py., Odd Fellow. Past Gr. M., and M. V. P., Memb. B'd South. Presbyterean Assembly, State Clerk Central La. Presbytery. First colored man ever elected to post. Dr. Lee has to his credit building five reputable churches, 3 schools, and it is easy to picture his last years as richer and even more fruitful. A tirless worker in civic, educational, social and religious affairs. Able speaker, power in Presbyterian Church. Marri. Miss Evangeline Tutwiler, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Three children: Eula Mae, Fannie Ethel, and Jas. Wilbur. Address, 3718 S. Claiborne Ave., N. O., La.

HUBBARD, ALMA LILLIE, Musician and Soprano soloist. She is 'The Nightengale of New Orleans.' Born Crystal Springs. Miss., daught. Leonard and Maggie Howard Lillie. Attnd. Fisk Pub. Sch. and Straight Coll. Began teaching in N. O. Public schs. After marriage

to Mr. Berry Hubbard, began instruction in Straight Coll.; now head music, New Orleans University. Traveled thru New England, and was the entertainer of most exclusive audiences. She organized in N. O. Univ. a glee club of 30 voices, and they often sing before most exclusive white audiences. Have broadcasted over radio. Memb. and organist Wesley M. E. Ch., director choir, having won championship for two yrs. her choir. Mdme Hubbard is a rare musician and vocalist, and often sings for special 'benefit programs.' Address: 1235 S. Telemachus St., N. O., La.

NELSON, HELEN ANDREWS, Educator. Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Andrews are well known among older resid. of Baton Rouge. Born Baton Rouge, La.; marri. A. A. Nelson. Began career as teacher at 20. Principal one of largest schs. in La. to-day. A corps of 11 teachs. under her supervison. For 2 yrs. has served sect'y State Teachers' Assn. Memb. Wesley, M. E. Ch., Baton Rouge, and is known throughout the State. 12 yrs. sect'y State Household of Ruth, No. 26. Mrs. Nelson stands out as an educator of first rank among her people, and true to her vow when completing education at N. O. Univ., she has given her life to the education of her people.

ABRAHAM, MRS. L. E. Prin. Sch. Baton Rouge, La. Engaged in educa. work for 27 yrs. Mother was teacher, Mrs. M. Ringgold. Completed educa. Leland Coll., N. O. and Southern Univer. Served for 18 yrs. in Baton Rouge Pub. Schs., and principal 15 yrs. Scott St. School. Residence: 1608 Convention St., Baton Rouge. She is a widow; memb. Mt. Pleasant Bapt. Memb. sever. organizations. A Republican.

NELSON, MRS. ALICE RUTH DUNBAR, born N. O. Marri. lamented Paul Laurence Dunbar. Brilliant, gifted, nationally known. Daught. Patrica and Geo. Moore Educat. N. O. Pub. Schs. and Straight Coll. Studied at Cornell Univ. Taught in Howard Hi. Sch., Wilmington, Del. Author "Violets and Other Tales" "Goodness of St. Rocque", "Negro in Louisiana," "Masterpieces of Negro Eloquence," "Dunbar Speaker and Entertainer," and many others. Some 6 months since she gave up teaching profession, to serve as Sect. Interracial Peace Com-

mittee. Memb. St. Mathew's Episcopal Ch., Willmington, Del., several fraternal organiz., Daughter Elks, Household of Ruth, St. Luke's, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Nat. Assn. Adv. Col. People. Marri. Robt. J. Nelson, Harrisburg, Penn. Husb. editor Washington (D. C.) Eagle. Residence: 1310 French St., Wilmington, Del.

HARRISON, WM. H. b. on Sugar plantation. Lafourche Par., La., Opportunities for education limited. Father, Jon. Harrison, born in N. C., mother, Market Walker, Knoxville, Tenn. It is unknown whether his parents were slaves or not. But they were conversant with slavery. He entered Leland Univer. and advanced to the point where his education was good for business and practical purposes. Customs Guard in U. S. Gov. for 30 yrs. Memb. B'd Directors, Eagle Life Ins. Co., and Chr. Exec. B'd. Owns much valuable real estate in N. O. improved property. Memb. Williams M. E. Ch. Mason, Odd Fellow, Elk. Republican, and allied with all civic and social movements for betterment of city. Marri. Miss Leah Davis, an estimable woman. Residence: 7328 Feret St., N. O., La.

RHODES, DULPIN WILLIS, Undertaker, 1044 S. Rampart St., N. O., La. Born Covington, La. Educated in public schs., limited. Self-made, reliant, willing, eager, he manifested determination. on of Dulpin Richard and Depos Rhodes, he became an employe in an undertaking company. Meanwhile he was discovering himself. He mused over what course to take, and turned to embalming. To-day he has one of best undertaking establishments in N. O. Offers only very highese class of work. Shows keen interest in civic affairs and religious promotion. Three children, Florence Rhodes Deloy, Duplin Rhodes, Jr., and Flavia. Wife, formerly Miss Caroline Loupse, Thibadoux, La. Duplin Rhodes, Jr., has like his father, fine undertaking establishment in N. O. Memb. St. Peter A. M. E. Ch., Mason, Elk, and belongs to several other prominent organizations.

NICKERSON, CAMILE LUCY, Says, 'Music is life, love, and all that's beautiful.' Daught. Aurelia DuConge' and Wm. Jos. Nickerson.

Fath. one of greatest musicians of N. O.; 30 yrs. instructor in music. At 9 Miss Nickerson began accompanying an orchestra organized by her father. as piano solist. In a 3 act opra she was equal, although a child, to the taxing demands. Completing education Normal Sch. Southern University, she spent 4 yrs. in Oberline Conservatory, being first girl to rende a ecital on Oberlin's $25,000 organ. Returned New Orleans, when course was completed. Held in her grasp music world of N. O. as none other of the race did. She became an instructor in the Nickerson Music School built up by her father. Among grads. of sch. are Miss Lucile Levy Hutton, Andrew Fletcher Rosemond, famed violinist. A Creole; interest. in Creole Folk Music. Arranged large number to popular music, for Edna Thomas, who made them famous on both continents. Catholic, memb. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Sect. Nat. Assn. Negro Musicians. '26 elected instructor music Howard University, Howard Conserv. Music.

HADDOX, MYE, M. D., born Galveston, Tex., '99; son of Allison and Lue Haddox. Educat. Paul Quinn and Wiley Universities. Grad. M. D. Wilberforce Univ. Began practice at 25 yrs. of age. Maintains fine office at 1007 Tex. Ave., Shreveport, La. Memb. Omega Psi Phi.; Republican; memb. Ave. Bapt. Ch. Wife, Mrs. Theresa Haddox, helps make their life happy in the sumptuous and beautiful home, Madison Ave. His career has been highly successful, and a greater career is seen for this enterprising young man.

SHERROD, J. ARTHUR, M. D. Native Pelican State. Grad. Straight Coll. Howard Univ., where he rec'd his pre-medical course. Grad. Meharry Medical Coll. Nash., Tenn., '21. Born Miss.; parents: Jno. W. and Hattie B. Sherrod. Marri.: wife, Miss Althea Perrilliat. Bus. address, 2929 Melpomene St., resid. 4027 Erato St., N. O., La. Children: Cathleen, 5; Marie Louise, 3; J. Arthur, Jr., 1 yr. 3 months. Dr. Sherrod is a highly competent and successful physician, and it is predicted that he will rise to pre-eminence in his profession.

BURR, JAS. M. Editor. Editor Houston Sentinel, 409½ Milan St., Houston, Texas, born New Iberia Parish, attend. Leland and N. W.

Universities. Became letter carrier, Houston, Tex. Marri.; address: 2612 Shepherd St., Houston, Tex. Republican; Bapt., memb. Antioch, and several fraternal organizations.

GREEN, SMITH W., Fraternal leader and business memb. 20 yrs. Supreme Chancellor K. of P. N. A., S. A., E., As., Afri. and Australia. 30 yrs. Grand Chancellor K. of Py. Sta. La. Under his adminis. in La., $200,000 erected and paid for in busin. sect. of N. O. Under his national admin' $100,000 build., bath and sanitarium constructed and put in operation, Hot Springs, Ark., and $1,000,000 Supreme Temple built and dedicated, Chicago, Ill. He brought to the fraternal orders the ability he had in developing and running a store at Lake Providence, La. Born near Waterproof, La., and received education public schs. of Waterproof and private schs. He was successful from the start. '83 joined Pythians, a charter memb. Tenas Lodge N. 21, which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Elected Supreme V-Chancellor Pythian of '08, when Supreme Charc. S. W. Starks died. '09 elected to head ofsupreme office, which position he still holds.

FLEET, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. B. Wilkinson Co., Miss., '77., Son Elijah and Eliza Baker Fleet. Educated in pub. schs. Wilkinson Co., Miss. Difficulties made it impossible for him to receive a complete education. Became trusted wage earner in Amour Packing Co., Baton Rouge. Business was a success, and he is still succeeding eminently. Memb. Wesley M. E. Ch. Delegate Gen. Conference of his church which met Kan. City, Mo. Stockholder, La. Ind. Life Ins. Co. of New Orleans. Trustee Building Realty & Inv. Co. Baton Rouge, capital, $25,000. He is a Mason, F. H. A. M. and a Republican in politics. Marri. Miss Bessie Herrman, Baton Rouge. He has a bright future before him.

DAVIS, MADISON deCOSTA. Caterer. 18 yrs. doing business in N. O. Has one of most progress. estab. of its kind in South. Equipped and well prepared, he does a large business. Catered to Julius Rosenwald, Ignatius Paderwisky, late Dr. Bokker T. Washington, et al. Business located 2228 Dryades St. Furnishes all kinds of viands. Maintains and operates business independently; largest exclusive

colored caterer in South. Born Homer, La., and attend. pub. schs. there. Attended Tuskegee and New Orleans Universities. Memb. National Negro Bus. League. Married, and attributes much of success to his energetic wife. Memb. 2nd Bapt. Ch., and Ind. Protect. Order Elks.

FOSTER, JAS. MADISON. Educator. 23 yrs. principal Monroe Hi. Sch. has developed from 7th grade institu. to Hi. Sch. issuing 1st grade teachers' certificates. For several yrs. he was president La. Col. State Teachers' Assn. Appointed by Governors L. E. Hall and Pleasant to Negro Educational Congress which convened at Chicago and Houston, respectively. Born in St. Martin Parish, La. son of Albert and Cora Foster. Educated pub. schs. New Iberia, and Leland Coll., from which he graduated degree of A. B. Posted at Hampton Inst., Va. Baptist, memb. Zion Travelers Ch. Enjoys respect and confidence of entire community. Married Miss Ottie A. Wright.

LABAT, EMILE. Youngest son Alcee and Celena Labat, (deceased), one of State's most successful business men. Success due to penetrating vision and personal initiative. Attend. private schs. and by hard study and strenous efforts, has fitted himself for the hard work and responsibilities that have developed upon him thru the years. Married Miss Cecelia Guyot early in life, and embarked upon the undertaking business. Born May 14, '84, family six children. As evidence of his business ability, he now owns one of best undertaking establishments among our group, considerable real estate, and belongs to exactly 50 different organizations. Positive in business dealings, he is strictly honest and affable. Address: 1615 St. Phillip St., N. O., La. Phone: Franklin 3313.

STANSBERRY, MYER ISADORE. Bookkeper, born Woodville, Miss., son Amos and Melissa Stansberry, owners of 700 acres choice cotton lands, farmed by 13 families. Grad. hi. sch., and completed business course Memphis Business Coll., Memphis, Tenn. '10 to '12 served Postmaster Ashwood, Miss. But opposition to appointment of colored man to position was so intense that post office was indefinitely

closed. Clerk in well known firm of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill. during World War. Later engaged in teaching. Lately appointed book-keeper Knights & Ladies of Honor of the World. Marri. Miss Lucy Mae Robinson, Franklin, La. Memb. K. and Ladies of Honor, a Mason. Memb. Bapt. Church, Mt. Zion, Donaldsonville, La.

TYLER, EPHRAIN DAVID. Poet, Author, Teacher. 30 yrs in poetic work. Poet laureat of La., he has appeared before most exclusive private and public audiences. Over 5000 of his books have been sold. Born Grand Cane, La., son Im. and Issabll Peace Tyler. Attended pub. schs. and entered Coleman Academy, Gibsland, La.; finish. manual train. Tuskegee Inst. Taught man. Train. in Miss. for two yrs., '24-25. But pressure to have him resume his writing and reciting lead him to abandon same. Entered exclusively upon this work. Marri. '26, Miss Emily C. Barney. Memb. Evergreen Bapt. Church and several fraternal orders.

LONGE, GEO. Educator, b. N. O., La., July 15, '98. Educated pub. schs. N. O., Southern Univ., Straight Coll., Talledega Coll., Chicago Univ. Grad. Straight Coll. degree A. B., Straight Coll., '21; A. M. '26. Instruct. Biology Straight Coll.; short while, and Guillaume Coll. also. Major teaching has been in public schools of N. O., in elementary, junior Hi., Senior Normal. Professor Math. N. O. Color. Summer Normal. Made principal Fisk Sch. '28, '29 princ. McDonogh No. 36, which position he now holds. World War veteran, honorably discharged at signing of Armistice. Pythian, Mason, and Elk. Marri. '24 Miss Louise Folse, teach. public sch. system of Tex. One son, Geo. Longe, Jr. He is wide awake, affable, progress. teacher. We predict for him a highly successful career.

HARDIN, JOSEPH A., M. D., b. Miss. '75, S. Dr. J. C. and Amenda Hardin. Moth. died when he was 3, fami. 16 scattered. Joseph remained, and took charge, educating a sister. Att. private sch. Meridian, but in early manhood came to N. O., organized Home Ins. Co. and Drug store. Grad. Flint Goodrich Medical Coll., '04. Served instruct. in nurse Train. Sch. in pathology, physiology, and hygiene.

He, with Dr. I. B. Scott, then editor S. Western Christ. Adv., organized Col. Y. M. C. A. Leader in 'Star Seggregation' fight,' leader Community Chest work; prime promoter estab. V. C. Jones School, worth $250,000. Wide pract. in N. O., and large numb. secret societies. Established Federation of Civic Leagues N. O., and 7th Ward League of which he is president. His services to his race and community are a tribute to his inestimable worth. (See, for fuller account, Federated Civic leagues of N. O., Adv. Sect.)

AUGUSTINE, ISRAEL MYER, born Moureauville, La., '94. Son Andre and Louisa Johnson Augustine. Fath. died when he was but 8 yrs. old. 8 child. left in family, of whom 3 attained coll. educa. He educated himself and contributed to support of his mother. Rec'd high sch. and coll. training in N. O. Univ., from which he grad. A. B., '18. Taught in rural schs. and in public schs. N. O. Promoted to principalship of Lawton Sch., N. O. Active in pub. and civic affairs. Mason, 32 degree, and Bunch Social Club. Marri. Miss Ethel Coleman to whom 2 child. have been born. They reside 4217 Willow St.

CLARK, JOSEPH SAMUEL. EDUCATOR, born June 7, '71, son of Phillip S. and Jane Clark, Sparta, La. Rec'd early training Bienville Par. and Coleman Coll. Studied Bishop Coll. and grad. from Leland A. B., '99. Studied in Howard and Chicago Universities. He was elected president Baton Rouge Coll., a sch. which was highly organized during his administration, being given State recognition. Has been President Southern University for 16 years. Sch. has now some 30 well equipped buildings, a student body of 1000, and valued at over $1,000,000. Sch. had but one building when Dr. Clark began and enrollment of but 50 students. In the thirty years of educational service he has rendered, no man has made himself better known and felt in education than has Dr. Clark. In demand as public speaker, and in every movement of large interest to his race in America. Was at one time president of National Educational Assn. of Teachers in Colored Schools, and is now honorary member. Memb. Interracial Committee of America, Nationa. Negro Busi. League, Board Trustees Leland and Coleman Colleges, Am. Coll. Rating Committee, Amer. Geog. Assn., and several other business organizations and insurance companies. Marri. Miss Octavia Head to whom a son has been born, Felton, who has

succeeded eminently as a young educator. His favorite saying is, "In order to succeed be God-fearing. Do your best, for we reap what we sow." His life's record bears eloquent testimony to the wisdom of this doctrine. (Refused ministership to Liberia, 1930.)

GRANT, CAPT. W. T. M., Sr. Mason 33rd degree, born N. O. more than 40 yrs. ago. Had to labor incessantly to attain his mark in life. Was at first a successful bricklayer. Worked for national and municipal government. Formerly real estate fire ins. agt. Most Puissant Soverign Grand Commander of Supreme Council 33rd degree; Last degree A. A. S. R. of F. M. South. Jurisdiction U. S. A., Inc, Grand Representative Supreme Council 33rd and last degree A. A. S. R. of F. M. of Grand Orient of West Coast London, England; Grand Representative Univer. Supreme Grand Council College of the Rites, Scottish Rite A. and A. of Italy; Supreme Grand Master at Works, for the Philosophic Italian Rite and Federate Rites Italian College of Italy; Honorary Member Supreme Council 33rd and last degree A. S. S. R. of F. M., Barcelonia, Spain; Pres. General of Grand Masonic Congress, A. F. and A. M. U. S. America and Canada, Inc.; Grand Master M. W. St. Andrew Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. State La., Inc.; Pres. of Masonic and Eastern Star Building Associ. of La. Pres. Internation Bureau of Masonic Information of the World; Grand Recording Sect. Interna. Mason. Conference, held in Luxembourg, Nov. 12, '12; memb. all committees Free Masonry U. S. American and Europe; Past Sir Very Eminent Grand Master Grand Encampment Knights Templars U. S., American and Canada; Past Most Excellent Gen. and Hi. Priest Gener. Grand Chap. Royal Arch Mason U. S. and Canada; Most Emi. Supreme Grand Patron Supreme Chap. order East. Star U. S. American and Canada, Inc.; Worthy Grand Patron of Electa. Grand Chap., Order East. Star State La., Inc.; Past Worthy Patron Alpha N. 1 Order Eastern Star State of La.; Inc.; Most Venerable Patriarch Grand United Order Odd Fellows, Memb. St. Catherine Lodge No. 5743 G. U. O. of O. F. and Solid Rock Household of O. F.; Past Grand Chancellor Colored Knights of Pythias of the World; Member Knights Honor and all leading fraternal orders; advisor Happy Hour Social Club, N. O., La.; Chr. B'd Tammany Social and Aid Club, N. O., La.; Prominent Memb. Social Aid and Pleas. Club, N. O., L.; Honorary Pres. Tyrene Club N. Y. City; Colonel Sons and Daughters, Gulf Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.; He was Marshall of Inaugural Procession Pres. Woodrow Wilson. Republican in Politics.

Memb. African M. E. Ch.; served St. Peters' B'd Trustees. First son of parents, Geo. and Roxie Grant. He may be classed as among Louisiana's most successful sons.

JONES, FOSTER THOS. Physician and Surgeon, born Nashville, Tenn., '90, son Rev. T. L. Jones, one of first teachers in public schs. of Nashville. Early educa. re'cd High Schools of Waco, Texas; Coll. Training Fisk Univ.; Grad. M. D., Meharry Medical Coll., Nashville, Tenn., '17. Served internship Flint Goodrich Hospital, N. O.; elected House Surgeon Flint later. Merited title 1st Lieutenant Pres. Chap. of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. Memb. Williams Chapel Medical Reserve in U. S. Army, Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of Pythian, M. E. Church. Married Miss Ernestine R. Walker, Natchez, Miss. They have 4 children: Martha Josephine, 9; Dorothy Marie, 7; Varadil Cecelia, 6; Thomas Foster, 3. Residence: 7527 Freret St., N. O.

McCOY, BERTHA. Successful milliner and business woman. Weaver of Parisian model of hats. Born Port Hudson, La., daughter Jno. Cox and Mary Laura Cox. Married Henry McCoy. Sh emaintains an exclusive millinery shop 2026 Dryades St., N. O., La. She stands out as a success in her line.

GREEN, SAMUEL J. Educator. Principal largest sch. in N. O. Born Waterproof, La.; attended public schools, later Knoxville, Coll., Knoxville, Tenn., and Straight Univ., N. O., where he graduated degree A. B. Parents: James and Serena Green. Brother, Hon. S. J. Green, Supreme Grand Chancellor K. of Py. Princ. Thomy Lafon Sch. Over 3000 pupils enrolled, 57 teachers. School operates thru platoon system. Large evening school in connection. Treas. La. Col. Teachers' Assn. Officer National Col. Teach. Assn., elected several times from local assn. as delegate to National body. Memb. St. Peter A. M. E. Ch., N. O., and Sunday Sch. Supt. of same. Knight of Pythias, Mason, Mosaic Templar of America. Marri. Miss Mable Anderson, Mattoon, Have 4 children, Wendell Phillip, M. D., practicing medicine Chi., Ill., Lucien A., finished course Tuskegee Inst., Ala., and holds position in Vetereans' Hospital, Tuskegee Inst., Celena Pearl (Green) Bolden,

a teacher; home in Washington, D. C. Prof. Green possesses scholastic attianments, executive ability, and poise. Well known throughout Louisiana, and is a veteran in the educational field.

HAYWARD, CHAS. A. Brakesman. Noted for his quite life and exemplary living. Born Bunkie, La. Parents: Nettie and John Hayward. Educated in Bunkie, La. Educational advantages limited. Member 1st Bapt. Ch. of Natchitoches, where he and wife reside. Has proven that labor is no disgrace, but an honor to him who honors himself.

COOK, ROSCOE C., born Terry, Miss. '81, only child. Elementary training in rural schs. Matriculated Alcorn Coll., where vision began to expand. Record in coll. high. Father, J. C. Cook; mother Francis, reside with him in Bogalousa. Named in honor Roscoe Conkling, famous New York statesman. After finishing his course Alcorn Coll., Mr. Cook taught at McComb City, where his work was highly approved. Married Miss Sara Brown, to whom one child, a girl, was born. She is a graduate Alcorn Coll., sch. of her father. Few yrs. ago Mr. Cook conceived the idea of a formation of a burial association. The outcome was the Southern Burial Association. capitalized at $10,000.00. He owns 91 shares of the business. There are 5 hustling branches of the association, located Enterprise, Picayune, Miss.; Slidell, Hammond, and Franklinton, La. Has one of finest undertaking establishments in State and owns a most beautiful home. Memb. Protestant Ch. of Christ, and is a high type of Christian Gentleman, citizen, and business man. He has been eminently successful in business. His home and his business are models of order and system.

HILLIARD, LILLIE A. Secretary. Sect. N. O. Universal Improvement Assn., or 'Garvey Movement.' Wife of Luther Hillard, born St. Benard Parish, La., daught. August and Lucy Jones. Father successful farmer, gave daughter liberal. Att. public schs. St. Bernard Parish and graduated from Xavier Coll., N. O., La. Specialized in sewing and fancy work; gives lessons on same in Liberty hall, 2919 S. Rampart St. Taught 3 yrs. in Assumption Parish. While teaching her attention

was called to the great program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for the Unification of Negroes of the World, and the Redemption of Africa. Became identified with movement. Interest was so intense and work so efficient she was elected Sec'ty New Orleans Division, and devotes whole time to the movement. A pleasing and convincing speaker, and intensely devoted to her work.

PERKINS, JNO. EARL. Business man... A pioneer in business. Ten yrs. ago entered business in Louisiana, and has made rapid strides, born Amite Co. Miss., June 10, '95 son of slave parents. John and Phebe Perkins. Altho both has been slaves, they had themselves managed to get hold of a meager education. Struggled to educate children. John Earl is brother Prof. A. E. Perkins, Supervising Principal New Orleans Pub. Sch. and noted educator and civic leader. Re'cd early education public schs. of McComb, Miss., from where he matriculated in Alcorn Coll., thru the aid of his brother, Prof. A. E. Perkins who had been made Professor of Natual Sciences there. Entered Utica Normal and Indus. Inst., later, where he completed his normal course. Devoted year to special training in Busi. at Lane Coll., Jackson, Tenn., returned to McComb City where, under the famous Hooker McGhee, he received practical training in points of law. With this practical training he started out in '19 to carve a career. He bagan as Supt. Baton Rouge District of La. Ind. Ins. Co., one of largest ins. companies in the South. For 3 yrs. he served in this company, after which he entered real estate, when the executive ability within him exerted itself. '24 he organized and set going the Douglas Loan Co. Inc., with a capitol stock of $25,000, and was made its secretary. '24-25 he entered Howard Univ., Wash., D. C. and took a special business course. '28 he was made President of the Douglas Loan Co., whose capital stock has been increased to $50,000. He is connected with the Pelican Life Ins. Co., and owns quite a bit of property. Memb. A. M. E. Ch., and staunch Republican. Married Miss Velma Valeria Davis of Baton Rouge, La. to whom two sons have been born, Jno. Earl Jr., and Huel Davis. They reside at 1028 Europe St., Baton Rouge, La., in a beautiful modern home.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, D. D. Minister, writer, orator. For more than 20 yrs. Dr. Johnson has weilded the pen, held audiences in breathless tension, made them laugh, cry and think as he thought. A great and magnetic speaker. Born Bayou Sara, La., of half slave parents, Nathan and Ellen Taylor Johnson. Utilized educational facilities offered him. Attend. pub. schools of Opelousas, La., from where he went to enter Coll. Leland University, N. O. Atted. Uni-

versity Chicago, Fisk, and Pennsylvania. Editor Chris. Voice, Pastor Oriental Baptist Ch., N. O. Mason, Odd Fellow, and Elk. Active minister, staunch Republican. Supervisor Near East Relief Committee for Texas. He and wife, formerly Miss E. V. Hawkins, reside at 2813 Washington St., N. O., La. It goes without controversy that Dr. Johnson has wrought well during his 20 yrs as editor, minister, and orator. None may see what a man of his powerful pen, eloquent voice, and gifted ability, do for his race and country ere the curtains have fallen o'er the evening of his life and 'he has put out to sea.'

RIVERS, MATHEWS W. Minister. Spent practically 30 yrs. inspiring youth the schoolroom and from the pulpit. Born Port Hudson, La., son of Rev. Henry Rivers, prominent political leader and landowner, and Lucinda Rivers, who passed to her reward in '17, and whose Christian life and influence had much to do with shaping her son's life and work. Attend. pub. schs. Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. Entered Baton Rouge Coll, and pursued his course from '98-01. Entered Stillman Theological Coll., Tuscaloosa, Ala., and from there to Howard Univ., '18. Taught for more than 20 yrs. in Ala., La., and N. C. Princi. and postmaster in Ala., headed Savage Academy. For 13 yrs., since graduation at Stillman, the reverned has given himself over to teaching the Gospel, a task to which he has been called. Elected past. 6th Bapt. Ch., N. O., position which he now holds. Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P., and Tabernacle. Married Miss V. Gauff Regarded as Christian gentlemen: Residence: 903 Felicity St., N. O.

VINING, RUBIE JUSTIN, M. D. Physician; born Verdunville, St. Mary Parish, La., 47 years ago; son of Oscar and Louisa Vining. Graduated from N. O. Univ.; entered Flint Medical Coll., N. O., gradu. 1907, M. D. Among first to subscribe substantial block of stock in Louis. Ind Co. As company grew, he extended more and more influence its upbuilding. Was elected Medical Director of La. Ind. Ins. Co. The President of the Company, Dr. L. T. Burbridge and Dr. Vining, both being physicians, realized that the success of the Company depended largely upon the character of risks taken. In his capacity as medical director, he has saved the company much money. He won the respect, confidence, and esteem of the entire company for straightforward and honorable dealings. He was lieutenant in the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps U. S. Army.

Dr. Vinning is an able, respected and outstanding business and professional leader in the State of Louisiana and as

director of the company, Dr. Vinning has won the Board's and the President's commendation and confidence. He is a Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army. Through his confidence and faith in insurance the L. Ind. Ins. Co. had his strong backing from the beginning. As Medical Director of same, he has made for himself an enviable record. As a physician he ranks second to none. Marri. Miss Viola Smith, a former teacher of high rank in the Orleans Parish Public School System. One son, Melvin. Residence: 1922 La. Ave., N. O., La.

SMITH, BENJ. P. Educator., born N. O., La. son of Rev. J. E. and Susuan Matley Smith. Graduated Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. A. B., class of '14. Founder Washington Parish Training School, Franklinton, La. Now supervising principal Bogalousa Public school, since '19. Steady, fine type of citizen. Enjoys highest confidence of both races. Married Miss Sadie Armstrong, Natchez, Mississippi., who is Supervisor of Home Economics for Washington Parish. (Lately Prin. Gaudet N. & I. College, N. O.)

CROZIER, REV. MRS. LELA J. Spiritualist minister. Few have her following. Known affectionately as Mother Crozier. Her prayers have testified to the healing of thous. She has brought them to an understand. of the Infinite Intelligence. Something over 30 yrs. ago there was born to his wife and himself at Shrewsbury, Jeff. Par., La. a daughter, now fam. healer. Father and mother name J. G. Perkins, Jr. and Hache. Mrs. Perkins, daughter of Rev. C. C. Small, and it was nat. that she inher. a relig. conviction. Still none foresaw her great power. First sent to Leland Coll., and then Straight, she developed a knack for speaking. She developed into a power. personality. Few years ago she established Helping Hand Christian Spiritualist Temple of the Living God. So successful has been her work that she established at 2925 Audubon St., N. O., a most beautiful Temple, costing $20,000. Auditorium seats comfortably 600 people. Visitors from out town always flocking to see her as well as thous. in town. She is marri. to Mr. Horton A. Crozier, and they have 6 liv. children and 7 dead. Mother Crozier is pub. spirit. and gives freely to all good causes. Memb. Eastern Star and Reg. voter, Republican Party. Address: 2925 Audubon Street, N. O., La.

FISHER, DAVID BROWN. Born May 8, '59, Cambell Co., Ga. Son Richard and Catherine Fisher. School facilit. scarce in country of Coweta where he was reared. Att. sch. but 6 mo. Att. Leland Univ. for past two terms. Taught first pub. sch. '83, Catahoula Par., La. '01, in that sect. of N. O. known as Danneel commun. He led move to locate school in commun. Fine plant has developed for education of youth. After farming and steamboating enter. ministry, and for 48 yrs., has followed faithfully his profess. Pastor of First Zion Bapt. Ch., he has never taught that possession ofmaterial things should be postponed for he owns $25,000 worth of property. Marri. Miss Elnora Girtley. Address: 3430 Broadway St., N. O., La.

KING, THOPEZ, MRS. IDA A. Dist. Grand Most Noble Gov. Dist. Grand Household Ruth No. 26, Grand United Order Odd Fellows, Juris, La., b. Donaldsonville, La., daughter of Sam'l and Aurelia Thompson. Att. Sch. Donaldsonville and Napoleanville. Marri. Adam Tropez, deceas. Later Mar. Mr. King. Resid. N. O. for 12 yrs. An outstanding woman; head of organiz. for 9 yrs. Order grown from 16,000 to 21,000 membs. Second vice-pres. Crescent Undertaking & Embalming Co. Mrs. King lives at ..... La. Ave., N. O. Act. memb. and worked in People's M. E. Ch., N. O. Is active in civil affairs.

JACKSON, WM. Caterer. Resides 3211 Carondelet St., N. O., where he conducts a thriving business. Jackson's Cold Kitchen is all over N. O. for its superfine cookies, sandwiches. He can supply a convention if need be. Born at Triumph, Ala. where he re'cd his pub. educa. For some yrs. engaged in farming, but turned to catering. Working first for others, he decided to enter business for himself. Begin in modest way, he has built up by evcellent servi. a reputable business. He caters to most exclus. families in city. Tho doing large business, Jackson Cold Kitchen could serve as a model in its saintation and cleanliness to many a housewife.

GREEN, HON. SMITH W. Business Man and Fraternal Leader. Born in Tensas Parish, near Waterproof, La. Rec'd edu. in the country sch. and at a private school. Joined Pythians in 1883, being charter

member Pride of Tensas Lodge No. 21 which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Elected Supreme Chancellor, and has been reelected to office ever since. For 20 years he has served as Supreme Chancellor, Knights of Pythias of No. America, So. A., Eeurope, Asia, Africa, and Australia. For 34 years served as Grand Chancellor Knights of Pythias of Louisiana. Under his administration in La., a $200,000.00 temple was erected in heart of business section in N. O. Under his national administration, a $425,000.00 bath house and sanitarium was built and placed in operation at Hot Springs, Ark., and a $1,400,000.00 Supreme Temple built and dedicated at Chicago. Successful in guiding national organiz, through series of fights made against it by white Pythians seeking to prevent colored organiz. from operating under name of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Green is president of Liberty Ind. Life Ins. Co., and was an organizer. Mr. Green is Republican, and has served for many years as member of State Central Committee. Honored as delegate to National Rep. Convention. In 1890 was nominee for Fifth District Congressional District of La. Has served as chairman of Colored Division of Community Chest. Has offices on fifth floor Pythian Temple. Resides with wife at 226 So. Robertson Street., N. O.

WHITE, MME. EVA B. Beauty Culturist, born in Seguin, Tex. Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Ball, grad. from Guadalupe College, Seguin, 1905. Taught school, then married Rev. E. W. White, now past. Tulane Ave. B. C., N. O. Have one daughter, Gladys, who assists in managment of business. Mme. White is proprietress and founder Mme. White School of Beauty C. and Beau. Parlor, 1609-11 Tulane Ave., an institute licensed by La. Bd. Cosmetic Therapy. Rec'd training at Moler College, Chicago. Oeprates large manufacturing plant, distributing products to all sections of the country, and to Central and South America.

DEJOIE, MRS. ELLA. Insurance Executive; born of Mr. and Mrs. Brown in St. Jno. the Bapt. Parish. Rec'd edu. at Straight and Southern Universities. Wife of late Dr. P. H. Dejoie, Sr., organizer Unity Ind. Life Ins. Co. of N. O. Resides at 3426 Delechaise St. Mother of Paul H. V., and Prudhomme J. E. Prominent business executive, social and civic leader. (Died August 19, 1929.)

DEJOIE, PRUDHOMME JOHN EARL. Insurance executive. Born of Dr. and Mrs. P. H. V. in N. O. Rec'd edu. in public and priv. schools of N. O. and at Xavier Univ. Business trng. rec'd Chicago Business College. At. present, vice-pres. Unity Ind. Life Ins. Co. Mr. Dejoie married Miss Pearl Frederick, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Rivers Frederick, of N. O. They live at 3428 Delechaise St. with their two children, Prudhomme John F., and Pearl Marie A. Members of several leading social clubs, and of several fraternal organizations. Assists in develop't Broadmoor Laundry, of which his brother, Paul H. V., is president.

GAYLE, JAMES EDWARD. Book Dealer. The son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gayle was born at Natchez, Miss. Educa. in N. O. public schools, and Straight Col. Prominent in musical, religious, civic, fraternal, and political circles. Is Bulding Supt. of Pythian Temple, representative Liberty Ind. Co., of which he is a director, and stockholder and secretary Southern News Publishing Co. Member St. Marks' Fourth Bapt. Ch., president First District B. Y. P. U. Convention, director Senior B. Y. P. U. Department of Nat'l Bap. Sun. School and B. Y. P. U. Congress. Noted Nationally and in radio circles as member famous quartette, St. Marks' Chanters. Author of "Nile Queen Pagent." Takes prominent part in Republican politics. His wife is the former Miss Estella Matthew. They reside at 1418 Eagle Street.

JONES, ROBT. ELIJAH. Bishop; born Greensbora, N. C., Feb. 19, '72, son Sidney Dalas and Mary Jane Jones. Graduated A. B., Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., '95; A. M. '98; B. D., Gammon Theological Seminary, '05; LL. D., Howard Univ., '11; Married Velena T. McArthur, Bay St. Louis, Miss., Jan. 2, 1901. Local preacher, Leaksburg, '91; ordained minister M. E. Ch., '92; Elder, '96; P. C. Lexington and Thomasville, '92 and '93; Riedsville, '94. Asst. Mgr. S. W. Christian Advocate, N. O., La., '97-01 Field Sect. B'd M. E. Ch., '01-04; Editor S. W. Christian Advocate, '97-20; elected Bishop M. E. Ch. '20; Pres. Y. M. C. A., N. O., La. Author "Few Remarks on Making Life," Founde'r Gulfside, a great recreational center at Waveland, Miss. Children: Grace Cordier, Mary Henrietta, Robt. Elijah, Jr., for first wife, (deceased;) for second wife, Miss Harriet E. Brown, Wm.

McDougal and Catherine Marie. No man has had a fuller and more stirring life in the religious world than has Bishop Jones. A career remarkably full, intense, active, and successful. Gifts as a speaker and organizer have been the potent factors in this rise to success. Address: 631 Baronne St., Office; 5207 Constance St., N. O., La.

RICARD, FORTUNATUS PAUL, Educator; born St. James Parish, La. son Paul, whose father, Antoine Ricard owned large plantation in West Baton Rouge Parish, and Celistine Allen Ricard, St. James Parish; grand nephew Cypio Ricard of historical note. Completed public and private schools of his native parish and entered Straight College, and Fisk Univ., Nashville, Tenn. After graduation taught in Ascension and Asumption Parishes for over 12 yrs., leading in examination records the parishes. Only first grade colored teacher in parishes for a numbe of yrs. Took census examination making highest mark made. Took exami. next yr. making highest mark; appointed clerk in appraiser's office. The call of the school room ever was uppermost to him, however, and he returned to the school room, this time to New Orleans, where he is holding the principalships of Arthur P. Willaims day school and principalship Evening School No. 7. Married Miss Georgiana Beatrice King, Raliegh, N. C., (Deceased.) Six children were born to this union: one deceased, others, Evangeline W., Elma L., Myrtle A., Maude Z., and Albion T. Member Holy Ghost Catholic Ch., Nat. Assn. Adv. Col. People, State Colored Teachers' Assn., and National Col. Teachers' Assn. Resides: 2902 La. Ave., N. O., La.

GEDDES, JOSEPH P. Undertaker. Heads business over 50 yrs. old, the Geo. P. Geddes Undertaking & Embalming Co., Lmtd., 2826 S. Rampart St., N. O. Company founded by his father, the presidency of which he now holds. Father pioneer in business in New Orleans. In a strike on the River front, Geo. D. Geddes was only colored man stevedore there. Furnished positions to hundreds of colored men. Went into undertaking business. Business destroyed by fire, with all its belongings. But with undaunted heart he went into the business again; notwithstanding his entire fortune went under sheriff's hammer. He rebuilt plant and made it bigger and better than the first, and upon this beginning, Joseph has carried on and built up one of the

finest undertaking companies in New Orleans. Mr. Geddes' education was obtained N. O. Pub. Schs. and Tuskegee Inst., Ala. Upon death of his father, he succeeded to the business, '16. Was Vice-President Nat. Col. Funeral Directors' Assn. The funeral home was rebuilt '25. There incorporated a beautiful chapel, latest designed organ, choir stand, comfortable rest room. There are $50,000 worth of Cadilac cars and hearses. 15 persons are employed. He is president local branch Negro Bus. League; organizing director for National League, La. and Texas. He is a large stockholder in Unity Indus. Life Ins. Co., N. O. Stockholder unity Mutual Life Ins. Co., Chicago. Married Miss Naoma Gorham of Algiers to whom three children have been born: Mrs. Inez (Geddes) Jones, Gladys Geddes, connected with the Unity Ind Life Ins. Co., and Naoma who graduated Fisk Univ., '28. Member Masons, Pythians, Odd Fellows, and Elks. They reside in a beautiful residence, and the Geddeses are the recipients of many favorable social attentions. Residence: 2303 Louisiana Ave., N. O., La.

WILLIAMS, J. S. born La., '72, son of Eliza and Carroll Williams. Early life, errand boy, bootblack, hotel waiter, barber. Entered livery bus. and General Merchandise in Tayville, La. Organized J. S. Williams & Sons, Undertakers Business 32 years ago. A marvelous success. Married Miss Carrie Bell Thomas of Shreveport, attended New Orleans Univ. Six children: V. O., Nelle, Olive L., Dorothy E., Mary Eliza, and Balistine. V. O. two years in college, Nell E., L. L. D., Howard Univ., other children now in school. Owns immense property and cash. Employs 12 workers in Undertak. Dept., and 38 in an Insurance Dept. of which he is head. Memb. La. Indu. Ins. Co. Member Christ Temple Church. Says: "Punctuality, Honesty, Dependability, and Stickability" are keynotes to any young man's success. Adds: Hard Work, Long Hours, Pluck, and Conscientious Effort. Mr. Williams is reputed to be one of the wealthiest and most generous colored men in Louisiana. Address: 1112 Texas Ave., Shreveport, La.

WALKER, JESSE OSWALD. Law Stenographer and Clerk; born in New Orleans, La., September 21, 1893; son of George H. and Georgia (Prime) Walker; educated New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.; also completed course in commercial law. Present Employment, Spencer, Gidiere, Phelps & Dunbar, Attorneys, New Orleans, La. Began

career with above firm about sixteen years ago. Membebr, A. M. E. Church, I. B. P. O. E. of W., (Assistant Secretary Crescent City Lodge No. 299); and Y. M. C. A. (Member Board of Managment Dryades Street Branch, New Orleans; also Director School of Commerce).

Has had experience as law stenographer in numerous corporate organizations and other legal matters. Handled stenographic work in Texas & Pacific Receivership (1919); for Acting City Notary of New Orleans (1922-1925); acted as stenographer to joint committee of Louisiana Bar Association and New Orleans Bar Association, which compiled and framed present Corporation Law of Louisiana (1928); stenographer for general attorneys for Louisiana, The Texas and Pacific Railway Company during period of Federal Control of Railroads. Home address: 4127 Willow Street, New Orleans, La.

JACKSON, DAN. Recently deceased, noted Chicago political leader, alderman and advisor of Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson, was born at Delhi, Louisiana.

LAWLESS, ALFRED; born in Lafourche Parish, is an evidence of self-help and manly perserverance. He educated himself mainly after his marriage. He is a Bachelor of Arts from Straight College, and D. D. from Taledega College. He became Assistant Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Church, and later General Superintendent of Church Work in the South. He made an eloquent and impressive address welcoming President Wm. Taft on behalf of the colored people of New Orleans. He led in the establishing of the Valena C. Jones school of New Orlans; was a principal in the New Orleans Public School System, and was a factor in the establishing of the McDonogh 35 High School. He has educated a large family of sons and daughters. He now resides at Atlanta, Ga., having recently retired.

DUNN, HENDERSON H., born in Lafourche Parish, was a teacher in the rural schools of Louisiana. He is self-made, having worked his way through college, graduating at Straight College with the degree of A. B. For a number of years he pastored the historic Central Congregational Church, New Orleans. He established in connection with his church a Colored Day Nursery which is aided by the city and by the Community Chest. He established the Educatioial

Alliance of New Orleans which exerted considerable influence in the matter of the development of colored schools. He was the first, and is now, secretary of the Times Picayune Doll and Toy Fund of the colored division. He was Secretary of the American Missionary Association for three years, and for five years Superintendent of the Church and Educational Work in the Congregational Church in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. He is at present a principal in the New Orleans Public School System. Address: 2924 La. Ave., N. O., La.

WILLIAMS, DR. H. ROGER; Noted physician of Mobile, Ala., was born in Louisiana.

GAUDET, MADAME JOSEPH; Founded the present Gaudet Normal and Industrial School in New Orleans. Her prison reform and juvenile delinquent work was prosecuted with such zeal and success that her name became known throughout the country in connection with reform work.

GREEN, MRS. S. W. Wife of Supreme Chancellor S. W. Green. Been husband's closest and most valuable assistant in all his business. Bookkeeper, cashier, and purchasing agt. while he was in town of Lake Providence. She is general manager in his office Pythian Temple. Highly esteemed for her ability and personality by the Pythians and the Court of Calanthe. Organized Star of Calanthe, Court No. 27, Order Calathe N. O., first Worthy Counsellor of the Court. Received degree Past Grand Worthy Counsellor by unanimous vote of Supreme Order Calanthe, 102, for meritorious service. Mrs. Green was born in Alexandria, La., and has been of invaluable service in her husband's work and promotion. Residence: 226 S. Robertson St., N. O., La.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Business Directory

BRIEF HISTORY OF SOUTHERN, BEGINNING 1879

In 1879, Honorable P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. T. T. Allain, and Hon. Henry Dumas, stood as sponsors of the movement in the Constitutional Convention in the establishing of an institution in the city of New Orleans for the education of persons of color, to be entitled Southern University. Southern University was chartered by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in the City of New Orleans, January, 1880.

The institution was not successfully operated until 1883, a which time it was reorganized and projected upon practical principles. The establishment and continued support of the institution were secured by Constitutional provision entitling it an annual appropriation of ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars a year.

The Board immediatelly established an institution at New Orleans on Calliope Street. The building provided was a substantial two-story brick structure (with basement). It was to be used until 1885 when the growth of the school made it necessary to seek quarters that would enable it to do larger service.

In 1886, the State Legislature appropriated $14,000 for the purchase of grounds and erection of a new building to be located on Magazine and Soniat Streets, New Orleans. At this location two brick buildings were erected—one very small, the other large and substantial—(the picture of which is seen above), and this site was used until the removal of the institution to Baton Rouge, by an act of Legislature in 1912.

Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was organized March 9, 1914, under Act 118 of the General Assembly. The entire property in New Orleans was sold, and the school was moved to its present site. In 1919, by Constitutional amendment, the limitation of $10,000 was removed, whereby it became possible for the legislature to make an increased appropriation for the larger work of the institution.

In 1913, Dr. J. S. Clark was appointed to the presidency of Southern University, and from which time until the present, the growth and development of new Southern are well deserving of the mention that is made here and elsewhere. Those who have, from year to year, watched the progress under the

sane leadership of President Clark can appreciate in a more tangible manner the efforts of an individual, with the support of staunch friends, in erecting to the credit of the state and race, the Greater Southern University—an institution dedicated to the higher training of the Negro youth of the State of Louisiana.

The grounds of Southern University consist of a tract of 500 acres; 35 of which consitute the campus. There are at present, 37 buildings on the campus (contrasted with two dilapidated frame structures at the start, 1914) 11 brick and remainder frame. These buildings are as follows:

Academic Hall, having three stories, including the basement, containing sixteen classrooms. This buildings is 71 x 115 ft.

Science Hall, two-story structure, 60 x 136 ft. This building contains Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Agricultural Laboratories, and the administrative offices.

The University Auditorium, which is a structure 66 ft. by 80 ft., having a lobby, rest rooms, and a balcony; an operator's booth for motion pictures. This building seats comfortably 1,000 persons. Housed in this building is a three-manual Kilgen Pipe Organ, costing $16,000, given by the Alumni.

Other Buildings of Brick, all of which are two-story in structure, are as follows: Men's Trade Building; Women's Trade Building, Preparatory Boys' Dormitory, Preparatory Girls' Dormitory, Social Center Building, on the 1st floor of which is housed the steam laundry; Clark Hall for college women, Parker Dining Hall, the University Library, and the School for the Blind. 14 teachers' cottages, 6 farm buildings, a power plant, the President's Home, and the school Infirmary comprise the remaining structures which are frame.

From a student body of 47 at the beginning in 1914, on March 9, and along with the growth of the physical plant the enrolment at present shows a total of 787 students and a faculty of 52 instructors.

During these fourteen years of the progress of the New Southern University under the leadership of President Clark and his efficient faculties, the school has earned Class "A"

rating by the American Medical Association making it possible for students to matriculate without any loss of time or credit.

The graduates of Southern University are taking the leading places in the State and elsewhere, and are proving themselves capable of the charge given them on the day of graduation.

The work of the institution under President H. A. Hill, up to 1912 must be commended, notwithstanding, the environmental location which was not quite as conductive to the growth and development of a school designated to do the type of work as that assigned to agricultural and mechanical colleges. Surely, then, the present location of Southern University is such that meets the needs of both the school, and the State—fulfilling its mission and making stronger men and women of the youth, the shaping of whose lives is entrusted in the care of the President and the Faculty.

The Founders' Day Exercises, though, sacred in rendition, reveal a complete history of the institution and the life of the one through whose efforts these achievements were made possible—President J. S. Clark, maker of the New Southern University—1914-1930.

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Robt. B. HAYES, Ph. B., Dean.

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It is an institution surrounded by real atmosphere;

BECAUSE, It is approved by State and National Accredited Agencies;

BECAUSE, It is supported wholly by the Federal and State Governments;

BECAUSE, It has a physical plant valued at $1,200,000.00.

BECAUSE, It expends annually $135,000.00 for operation;

BECAUSE, Its collegiate faculty consists of men and women having earned first, second, and third degrees from recognized colleges and universities;

BECAUSE, increasingly, its students are becoming a type with distinguishing charateristics approved by a worthy public;

BECAUSE, Its philosophy of discipline is based upon contemporary psychological findings;

BECAUSE, Its students have "stood up" at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Beloit, Columbia, Southern California, and other colleges and universities;

BECAUSE, It emphasizes wholesome and sane athletics based upon sound ethical principles;

BECAUSE, Southern University is the thermometer of Negro public education in Louisiana---according to the statement of Superintendent T. H. Harris.

HIS FRIEND GRADUATED WITH THE
Class of 1929.

HISTORY OF THE OLD AND VISION OF THE NEW FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL

In 1889 the Medical Department of New Orleans University was organized and the first class of medical doctors graduated in 1892. Though Bishop Mallelieu, Mr. John D. Flint of Fall River, Mass., gave $10,000 for purchase of property, 1566 Canal Street to be used as a medical college. The name was changed to Flint Medical College. The lack of funds to provide the proper facilities demanded by the American Medical Association necessitated discontinuance of the course in 1910. The pharmacy work was organized in 1900 and was continued till May, 1915. During the 21 years of the school of medicine 102 doctors were graduated.

The hospital work was begun in the 90's by the Phyllis Wheatly Club. This group of colored women undertook, in a small way, to serve the needs of their race by providing hospital facilities for those who could afford to pay something for the services, and therefore ought not to accept charity and the training of colored girls in the profession of nursing. They were given the use of one of the rooms in the college building for a sanitarium, where the nurse training started with only seven beds for patients and five nurses. Lack of funds for proper support prompted the Pesident of New Orleans Univ. to assume the indebtedness, take over the holdings of the club, and make the hospital adjunct to the Medical College.

In 1901 Mrs. Caroline Mudge of Boston became interested, thru the efforts of Bishop Mallalieu, giving the money to purchase the lot with 22 ft. frontage adjoining the Medical College and also gave $25,000 as an endowment. The hospital was then named the Sarah Goodridge Hospital after Mrs. Mudge's mother. One class of nurses presented the hospital with 9 new beds (making 16 in all). In 1912 two lots adjoining with a frontage of 44 ft. were secured. The double two story house upon this land became the Nurses' Home in 1903.

In 1915 reorganization of the hospital resulted in a merge of the Flint Medical College and the Sarah Goodridge Hospital under the name of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital. In recognition of the work of the Phyllis Wheatly Club 25 years ago, one ward is called the Phyllis Wheatly maternity ward.

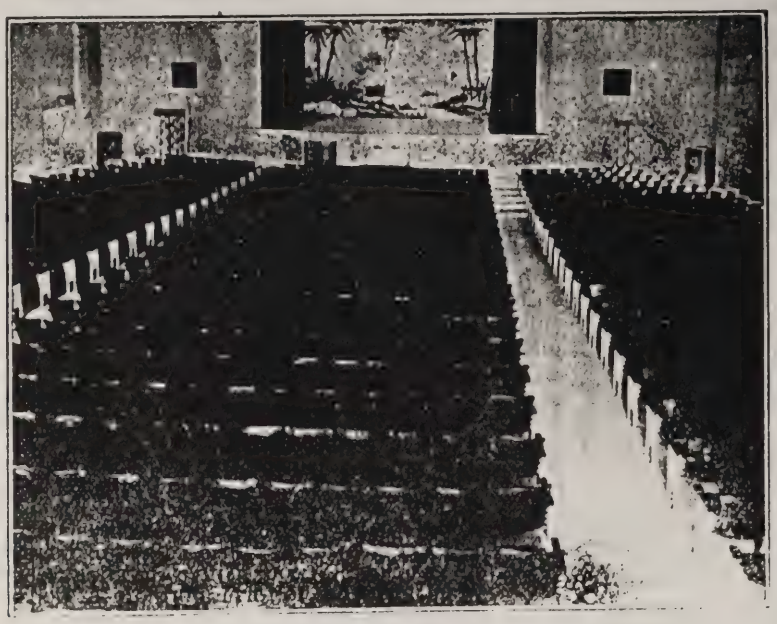
These old structures are land marks in New Orleans. They have been condemned for many years and repair would be a waste of money. There is a plan to build a new hospital of double capacity of the 60 beds. The Nurse Training School has many high school graduates on the waiting list. No city in America affords such opportunities for preparation to develop leaders in all lines of medical work as New Orleans. A large Medical School, Nurse Training School and School of Denistry and Pharmacy are to form a prominent department of New Orleans University.

Note: Flint-Goodridge Hospital is to be erected at a cost of $500,000 on the square bounded by Louisiana Ave., Howard, Freret, and Toledona Streets.

LINCOLN THEATRE, NEW ORLEANS

The Lincoln Theatre, Freret and Washington Ave., New Orleans, is one of the most handsome and popular theatres in New Orleans, dedicated to the use of colored people. First class in construction equipment and appointment, and built to accommodate colored people. Commodious stage seating 100 people, and seating capacity of 1500. The management is accommodating, and frequently permits the use of the buildings for public programmes, as concerts, musical programmes, and meetings of major public interest. Being centrally located, near several long distance car lines, and fronting a paved thoroughfare, the theatre is ideally located. It is open daily from 6 to 11 o'clock. Very best pictures are shown. The programme is varied and suited to the taste of all picture fans, and the projection is as good as that obtainable by the most exclusive houses, that charge many times larger prices for the same picture.

The management takes special pains in selecting subjects for the daily programmes so as to win the approbation of parents whose children are patrons of the theatre. Those who attend the shows treated with every possible courtesy.



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W. E. ROBERSON, Secretary
MRS. P. H. V. DEJOIE, Treasurer

EXTRACT
from the
Reconstructed Constitution
OF THE
O.J. DUNN
LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA
STATE OF LOUISIANA
WITH PORTRAITS
of the Distinguished Members of the Convention & Assembly.
A.D. 1868.

Regular National
REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT
Gen. U. S. GRANT
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Henry Wilson.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
— AT LARGE —
M. F. Bonzano, Jules Lanabere,
Chas E. Halstead.
1st DISTRICT L. C. ROUDANEZ X
2nd " A. K. JOHNSON.
3rd " MILTON MORRIS X
4th " JOSEPH TAYLOR.
5th " JOHN RAY.

STATE TICKET.
— ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4th, 1872. —
For Governor
William Pitt Kellogg.
Lieutenant Governor
C. C. Antoine. X
For Auditor of Public Accounts
Charles Clinton.
Secretary of State
P. G. Dealonde. X
Attorney General
A. P. Field.
Superintendent Public Education
W. G. Brown. X
Congress at Large
P. B. S. Pinchback. X
For 43d Congress,
C B DARRALL
Judge, 3rd Judicial District,
HENRY TRAIN
District Attorney, 3rd Judicial District
R. L. DELDEN.
For Senator 9th Senatorial District
A J SYPHER
Parish Ticket of St Mary
Parish Judge
E. B. MENTZ
Sheriff
M T GORDY.
Recorder
J G PARKERSON
Coroner
T. P. BOUTTE. X
Clerk of Court
D B ALLISON
House of Representatives J J Hunt
X Arthur Antoine, X
Police Jurors
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
Justice of the Peace
2 Ward
Constable
3 Ward

Republican Ticket.
1876
PARISH OF ST. MARY.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
For Presidential Electors,
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG. X
J. BURCH. X
First District—PETER JOSEPH.
Second District—L. A. SHELDON.
Third District—MONTE M. MOBLEY.
Fourth District—A. B. LEVISEE. X
Fifth District—O. H. BREWSTER.
Sixth District—OSCAR JOFFRION.
For Governor,
R. DAUCHARD.
For Lieutenant Governor,
C. C. ANTOINE X
For Secretary of State,
EMILE HONORE. X
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
GEORGE R. JOHNSON.
For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. HUNT.
For State Superintendent of Public Education,
WILLIAM G. BROWN. X
For Congress—Third District,
CHESTER B. DARRALL.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
First—Under Act No. 96 of 1876, relative to expenditures of General Assembly. FIRST proposed amendment, AGAINST APPROVAL.
Second—Under Act No. 96 of 1876, relative to veto power of the Governor. SECOND proposed amendment, AGAINST APPROVAL.
Third—Under Act No. 96 of 1876, relative to the abolition of the Parish Courts and to vest certain jurisdiction in Justices of the Peace and to grant certain powers to Clerks of Court. THIRD proposed amendment, AGAINST APPROVAL.
Fourth—Under Act No. 96 of 1876, reducing the salary of the Governor. FOURTH proposed amendment, AGAINST APPROVAL.
Fifth—Under Act No. 96 of 1876 prohibiting the allowance of fees to the Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and District Attorneys. FIFTH proposed amendment, AGAINST APPROVAL.

1876
JUDICIAL TICKET.
For District Judge, Third Judicial District,
HENRY TRAIN
For District Attorney, Third Judicial District,
W. B. MERCHANT.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.
For State Senator, Ninth Senatorial District,
ISAAC SUTTON X
For House of Representatives,
R. J. BROOKS X
WILLIAM C. GARY. X

PARISH TICKET.
For Parish Judge,
HENRY TRAIN.
For Sheriff,
MINOR T. GORDY.
For Coroner,
ANDREW JACKSON.
For Clerk of Court,
G. B. MCNEWCAN. X
For Recorder,
JOHN BAPTISTE VERDUN Jr. X
For Police Jurors,
HYPOLITE LANSSELIN. X
PERRY BELL
EDMUND ROSE
JOHN G. BARTELS
L. M. DARRALL
For Justices of the Peace,
1st Ward—JOHN W. RICHARDSON.
2d Ward—James Jasper X
3d Ward—ABRAHAM DAVIS X
WM. M. GELLOGE.
4th Ward—THOMAS J. HOGAN.
W. S. PIERSON.
Fifth Ward—JOHN E. WALTER.
JOHN VAN STUKE. X
For Constable,
1st Ward—Isaac Arnoline X
2d Ward—Wesley Anderson X
3d Ward—ED. P. WASHINGTON X
ALFRED PICKETT. X
4th Ward—JOHN FOGGE. X
5th Ward—JOSHUA THOMAS. X

A facsimile of two Republican tickets, 1872, and 1876, showing the national, State, and St. Mary Parish candidates running on same. Names marked "X" were colored. The Republicans were victorious. Negroes held numerous public offices in practically all the "Black Parishes" from 1868 to 1876. (But compare Lynch's "Facts of Reconstruction", Chap. XV, and Warmoth's "Reconstruction in La.")

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